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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 282 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# Cloth Shop Picket Run Over By Lorry Succumbs To Injuries.

MOTOR LORRY DRIVER.

The driver of the motor lorry who got injured and is lying hospital.

PICKETER ON A HOSPITAL STRETCHER.

Babu Gannoo, the picketer who met his death as a result of being run over by a motor lorry.

## "Mac" Invites Delegates To Chequers.

:o:

### COMMUNAL WATERS STILL UNNAVIGABLE.

### *DIE-HARDS' DELIGHT.*

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Communal Conference resumed discussions at the House of Commons to-day in the presence of Messrs. MacDonald and Benn.

No authoritative news with regard to the progress of the negotiations is available, though it is understood that not much headway was made towards the settlement of outstanding problems. It was argued from the trend of the past negotiations that it was apparent that points of difference had been reduced to the question of Moslem representation in Punjab and Bengal.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

It was stated yesterday that the Bengal question should be referred to arbitration by the Aga Khan but this position seems to have been disapproved by some Hindu delegates and it seems that the question of representation in the Punjab and Bengal will be discussed once again.

NO SETTLEMENT.

One of the leading delegates speaking personally said that as a matter of fact the difficulties as far as Moslem position was concerned related mainly to the religious economic and political conditions and in the past there was a good deal of nervousness with regard to their security in services. It was suggested at the Conference that the best solution would be to appoint strong and impartial Public Services Commission. However, discussions to-day did not reach a settlement on any question.

After the foregoing talk Mr. MacDonald saw some British delegates.

Mr. MacDonald has invited all the delegates attending this Conference to Chequers on 13th December, when the discussions will be resumed.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

It is reported that during the restatement of Hindu and Moslem cases at the informal discussion at the Commons, it was stated that Moslems had already accepted the scheme of joint electorates without weightage.

This statement was immediately denied by Moslems whose spokesmen said that the scheme the Moslems accepted was for joint electorates with weightage for Moslems in the provinces, where they were in minority, reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal and liberty to contest general constituencies. As difference of opinion regarding the bases of settlement seemed fundamental, it was decided that the whole question should be re-examined on 13th December.

It is understood that the Premier will see two Sikh representatives privately to-morrow.

The Prime Minister this afternoon met informally leaders of Hindu and Moslem communities and continued previous preliminary conversations. These discussions which ranged over a variety of subjects will be resumed. —Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD.

LONDON Dec. 12.

TORY PRESS JUBILANT.

The "Morning Post" and "Daily Telegraph" congratulate Mr. Churchill for his candid assertion of the British right and purpose of maintaining and upholding the Indian Empire. The "Daily Telegraph" comments that warnings are not unneeded, while optimistic generalities are so much in the air

CHAMPION MISCHIEF-MAKER.

The "Daily Herald" says that of all mischievous speeches of Churchill's long career of mischief, his yesterday's speech is indubitably the foremost.

LIBERAL CANT.

The "News-Chronicle" asserts that no worse service has been done to India and the Empire by any British statesman since War. The paper urges Mr. Baldwin to repudiate this "wicked speech".—Reuter.

:o:

## CONSERVATIVES GETTING MILITANT

:o:

### Unemployment Figures Leaping Up.

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Hindu-Moslem conversations with the Premier are continuing. Punjab and Bengal are still insisting on Moslem majority and separate electorates, plus weightage in other provinces.

Hindu leaders are unwilling, besides being no mandatories.

Several leaders are booking passages at the end of December.

Conservatives are growing militant. The anti-Indian Churchill speech to-day and the conservative manifesto make the entire Conference futile. There is a probability of dramatic development.

Unemployment is growing b ing 2,305,000.—Reuter.

## FOOLISH TO TAKE HIM SERIOUSLY.

:o:

### "Guardian's" Strictures On Churchill's Speech.

### IT REPUDIATES THE R. T. C.!

LONDON, Dec. 12.

"Churchill Makes Mischief" is the Heading of the "Manchester Guardian's" editorial on Mr. Churchills speech of yesterday. The "Guardian" says that it would be as foolish to take Mr. Churchill and the Indian Empire Society seriously as to regard Bengal terrorism as typical of Indian nationalism. But the speech is peculiarly mischievous for in it it he has virtually repudiated the Round Table Conference. It is very much to be hoped that Mr. Baldwin will immediately dissociate himself from the Churchill's references to the Round Table Conference. —A. P.

## "TO COMPLETE IRWIN'S GREAT WORK."

:o:

### Indian Delegates Want Sankey As Viceroy

LONDON, December 12.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes that Lord Sankey's success in conducting the proceedings of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee is convincing the Indian delegates that Lord Sankey, as Viceroy, would worthily complete the great work of Lord Irwin. It is impossible to doubt adds the paper, that Mr. MacDonald would choose Lord Sankey to fill Lord Irwin's place, if Lord Sankey could be induced to accept.—Reuter.

## ALLEGED IRISHMAN WITH SEVERAL ALIASES.

:o:

### Aggregate Of 12 Years' Previous Convictions.

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

V. A. Straythmore, with several aliases, alleged to be an Irishman was sentenced to two years rigorous Imprisonment and ordered to notify his place of residence for three years after discharge from jail by the City Magistrate, Karachi, this morning. The accused pleaded guilty to cheating the proprietoress of the Carlton Hotel, Karachi. There were eight previous convictions with sentences aggregating to over twelve years of imprisonment.—A. P.

## Mr. M. Hussain Vice-President C. P. Council.

:o:

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR CITY Dec. 12.

Mr. Muzzafar Hussain pleader of Amraoti was elected vice-President of the C. P. Legislative Council the Hon. Mr S. M. Chitnavis presiding the council adjourned to the January 12. Ministery making is in progress.

## TOUCHING SCENES AT KALBADEVI AND HOSPITAL GATES.

### Flower Wreaths And Incense Offered By Women.

### POLICE CHARGE CROWD IN THE NIGHT.

### Ten Persons Including A Woman Injured.

The 25 year old picket, who was run over by a motor lorry carrying foreign cloth bales, succumbed to his injuries in the G. T. Hospital after four hours of admission.

The news of the tragic incident evoked considerable sympathy in the city and there was a spontaneous hartal all over the city.

Continuous streams of sympathisers thronged the gates of the Hospital making anxious inquiries about the condition of the injured volunteer. The place where the volunteer was run over soon became the centre of "pilgrimage" where thousands of citizens heaped flower wreaths and incense in tribute.

At 10-30 in the night the police appeared on the scene and ordered a couple of lathi charges to disperse the crowd at Kalbadevi. As a result of the lathi charges about 10 persons were admitted into hospital including a lady.

The Director of Information has issued a communique denying the rumours current in the city. He writes in the course of the Communique: "One Baburao who was waiting in front of the lorry shouting and jumping about, apparently fell down in front of the lorry and was run over".

The funeral procession will start from Dana Bunder at 8-0 a.m. to-day (Saturday) marching hrough Mulji Jetha and Mangaldas Markets, Kalbadevi and Thakurdwar to the cremation ground.

### DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S COMMUNIQUE

There was a tragic sequel to foreign cloth picketing in Bombay on Friday. Several Congress volunteers endeavoured to persuade a lorry driver not to remove foreign cloth bales from Old Hanuman Lane and three volunteers were arrested in the act of obstructing the passage of the lorry.

When appeals proved unavailing a Congress volunteer named Babu Ganoo stretched himself in front of the moving lorry, unmindful of the grave risks he was running. He was knocked down by the lorry, one of the wheels actually passing over his body.

PICKED UP UNCONSCIOUS.

The volunteer was picked up by the police in an unconscious condition and removed to the G. T. Hospital. He has suffered a fracture of the skull and injuries all over the body. Doctors have opined that it is doubtful whether the volunteer will survive.

According to the police, the driver of the lorry was mobbed by crowds and was hit by a stone when the volunteer was run over. The popular version is that no violence was at all used by the demonstrators.

It appears that one George Fraser, a representative of a Manchester textile firm applied for police protection as he wanted to remove several bales of foreign cloth from his godown situate at Old Hanuman Lane to his office at Fort. A police party from the Princess Street Police Station accompanied Mr. Fraser to the Old Hanuman Lane where about a dozen Congress volunteers were waiting ready for picketing. The first lorry was loaded with bales of foreign cloth when one of the volunteers came in front of the lorry and stopped it. The police immediately arrested him, and the lorry was driven to its destination.

PICKET RUN OVER.

At the corner of Bhangwadi on the Kalbadevi Road a Congress volunteer stretched himself before the lorry and was run over. Meanwhile the police stationed at Hanuman Lane came post haste to the scene of the incident and removed the injured volunteer as well as the lorry driver to the G. T. Hospital.

The lorry was taken to the Princess Street Police Station.

The popular version is that there was no violence on the part of the crowds, but that the police roughly handled the three pickets while arresting them and, therefore, there were demonstrations.

BRAIN LACERATED.

Babu Ganu who was admitted into the G. T. Hospital succumbed to his injuries the same evening. He was admitted into the Hospital at 12-40 p.m. It was found that the base of his skull was fractured and an immediate operation was necessary. When the operation was performed it was found that the brain was lacerated.

Nearly four hours after his admission that is at 4-35 p.m. Babu Ganu breathed his last. He was only 25 and was staying at Nawa Nagpada.

CROWD GATHER AT HOSPITAL GATES.

For all the four hours crowds numbering into thousands anxiously waited on the road outside the Hospital. The news of his death was received with profound sorrow and it spread like wild fire to other parts of the city and attracted many more people to the spot.

Sometime after the death Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle the City Coroner came to the Hospital and after inspection of the dead body allowed the relatives of the deceased to take charge of it.

### TOUCHING SCENES AT KALBADEVI.

At Kalbadevi lively and touching scenes were witnessed. Exactly at the spot where the volunteer was crushed under the wheel of the lorry and where the red marks of bood were visible flower wreaths were placed and side by side a big fire of incense was burning.

WOMEN'S TRIBUTE OF FLOWER.

Thousands of people including hundreds of women continued to visit the spot to pay a silent homage to the martyr. No sooner did they approach the spot they took out their head-gears as a mark of respect. Some of them brought flower wreaths and placed them on those that were already placed there. Others brought incense with them and put it on the burning fire. Many of those reverently bowed to the burning fire as a mark of respect and taking ashes from there put them on their foreheads.

### POLICE CHARGE CROWD.

The stream of admirers continued till 10-30 p.m. when a party of about 50 police constables armed with lathis appeared on the scene and charged the crowd with lathis. As a result one woman and seven men were injured and removed to the Free Emergency Hospital where they have been detained from treatment. Amongst the injured was a woman.

After dispersing the police are alleged to have trampled the wreaths under feet.

As a reply to what the police had done, some persons from a building opposite the spot threw some foreign cloth on the burning fire.

### "UNFORTUNATE MAN WHO WAS KILLED."

:o:

### "Pure Accident" Says D Of I.

The Director of Information, writes:—

Incorrect reports and alarmist rumours are circulating with regard to the unfortunate death of a young man named Baburao who was run over and killed in Kalbadevi by a lorry containing bales of cloth. The correct facts are as follows:—This morning the owner of a stock of foreign cloth stored in a godown in Mulji Jetha Market wished to remove it and asked for police-protection. An Inspector and two Police Seageants from Princess Street Police Station went to the godown, where the cloth was loaded into lorries. A number of people tried to prevent the lorries from starting and several arrests were made. Two lorries were then got away but when the third lorry reached Bhangwadi on Kalbadevi Road people began to throw stones at the driver, who was hit but he continued to drive on, until he was finally knocked unconscious. Just at that time one Baburao was walking in front of the lorry shouting and jumping about and he apparently fell down in front of the lorry and was run over. He was removed to hospital where he died. The lorry being out of control and swerving about because of the driver being knocked out a police sergeant jumped on the lorry and stopped the engine. Two sergeants were following the lorry in a victoria with a head constable, who had been pushed against the lorry by the crowd and had his foot crushed. The driver who was lying unconscious on his seat was also removed to hospital. The tyres of the lorry having been punctured, the goods were taken away in another lorry. It is utterly false to say that the lorry was deliberately driven over the unfortunate man who was killed. His death was a pure accident. Nor were any police on the lorry when the man was run over. It was only when the driver was seen to be unconscious and the lorry out of control that a sergeant jumped on the vehicle and stopped it.

### *In Honour of The Dead Picketer.*

:o:

TO-DAY'S SILENT PROCESSION.

To honour the memory of the brave picketer who died on Friday there will be a silent procession to-day (Saturday) under the auspices of "Girgaum Swatantrya Sangh". The procession will start from Chowpatty Sands at 5 p.m. (S. T.) proceed through Girgaon Road and terminate at the Azad Maidan where there will be a public meeting. All are requested to join bareheaded.

### *In Memoriam For Volunteer Who Died.*

The following institutions will remain closed to-day in memory of the volunteer who died as a result of a lorry passing over him while he was offering Satyagraha in Kalbadevi yesterday.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

A public meeting will be held at Azad Maidan to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. to commemorate the memory of the Martyr Babu Ganu who was run over by a motor lorry. Mrs. Lilawati Munshi will preside.

PICKETER ACQUITTED.

Miss Bhanumati Dalal who was arrested on the 10th instant for picketing at the Mangaldas Market, was acquitted by Mr. Dastur, as there was no evidence against her.

## GANGADHAR RAO'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

:o:

### *Prosecutor Wants Time To Consult In View Of High Court Decision.*

*DESHPANDE'S OBJECTION UNHEEDED*

BELGAUM, Dec. 12.

When Mr. Nimkar, the City Magistrate, took up the case against Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande today, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Dalvi, requested the Court to postpone the hearing for 10 days on the ground that in view of recent decisions of the High Court in regard to charges under Section 17-1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and their Lordships' observations in that connection (which had appeared in newspapers) it had become necessary to obtain copies of those judgments and consult the District Magistrate.

Mr. Deshpande opposed this but the Magistrate allowed the request and posted the case for hearing on 18th December.—A. P.

## PT. MOTILAL FREE FROM FEVER.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The following bulletin has been issued: "There was no fever today and Pandit Motilal Nehru is slowly improving."—A. P.

## FARUKABAD CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS DECLARED UNLAWFUL

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The United Provinces Government has declared all Congress Committees and all Congress volunteers associations in Farukabad District as unlawful associations.—A. P.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

:o:

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

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:o:

MARCH 1931.

New York, Dec. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 10.18 |
| To-day's opening rate | 10.18 |
| Difference | unchgd. |
| To-day's closing rate | 10.03 |
| Difference | —.15 |

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 171

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.39 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.36 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.37 |
| Difference | —.02 |

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LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 3764 in respect of 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 38267 to 38271 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Bhagwanji Dalpatbhai Desai has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued, irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 6th December, 1930.
R3989

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1930.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 13th December, 1930, to TUESDAY, 23rd December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th December, 1930.
2172

### Public Notices.

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PIROJSHA SHAPURJI BHESANIA is no longer in the service of The Up-to-date Cleaning Works at Dadar, of which I am the Sole Proprietor, he having left it on the 25th day of November, 1930.

I am not responsible for any debts or contracts entered into by the said Mr. Pirojsha Shapurji Bhesania on and after the 25th day of November, 1930, and any person dealing with the said Mr. Pirojsha Shapurji Bhesania or giving him any credit shall do so at his own risk.

ARDESHIR DORABJI KAPADIA,
Sole Proprietor,
Up-to-date Cleaning Works,
Habib Building, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar.
Dated 13-12 30.
R3866

### Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

Suit No. 1694 of 1930.

Messrs. AMERCHAND MADHAVJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Kazi Syed Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) VIRJI MATHURADAS DAYAL, of Bombay, (2) CHHABILDAS BHUKHANDAS, of Bombay, (3.) DHANJI SHAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at present at Nesda, District Bhawnagar, (4.) JIWANDAS SEVCHAND, of Bombay, (5.) KARSONDAS LAKHMICHAND, of Bombay, (6.) RAWJI VALJI, of Bombay. (7.) BHAISHANKER SHAMJI of Bombay, (8.) DWARKADAS JIWANDAS, of Bombay, (9.) BABU KANJI and (10.) VITHALDAS KANJI, heirs and legal representatives of Kanji Decshi of Kathiawar, (11.) KHIMCHAND VASHRAM, of Bombay. (12.) MOTICHAND DEOKARAN of Bombay and LAKHAMSI PUNSHI, heir and legal representative of PADAMSHI PUNSHI of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To
DHANJI SHAMJI Esq.,
3rd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the 1st Defendant Virji Mathuradas Dayal to recover the sum of Rs. 41,278-11-8 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from the Kartak Sud 1st S. Y. 1986 (i.e. 2nd November, 1929) till judgment; costs and interest on judgment and the Court has fixed the 21st day of January, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) for hearing and final disposal of the suit AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on that day aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1930.

HARIDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2173

**NOTICE.**

(NOTICE UNDER SECTIONS 360 AND 367 OF ACT XXXIX OF 1925.)

Estate of MANSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL, alias MANSUKHLAL C. DESAI Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed MANSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL, alias MANSUKHLAL C. DESAI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 29th day of April, 1930, and the Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 5th day of December, 1930, to (1) Vadilal Dungershi Shah, (2) Vallabhbhai J. Patel, (3) Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, (4) Mangaldas B. Mehta, and (5) Hiravanti, widow of Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, of Bombay and Ahmedabad, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the Office of Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, their Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1930.

AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for the Executors.
No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
2166

### Public Notices.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants of the Bombay Suburban District that the District Local Board Bombay Suburban District desires to impose undermentioned Taxes in its area as defined in the Rules prepared by the District Local Board under Sub-Section (1) of Section 100 of the Local Board Act as specified below:—

PROPOSED NEW TAXES.

| | per annum Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Tax on Lime and Brick Kilns per Guntha of land occupied by the Kilns ..... | 10 |
| (2) Tax on Tanneries:— | |
| Large-Tanneries .... | 50 |
| Small-Tanneries .... | 25 |
| (3) Tax on Match Factories .... .... .... | 200 |
| (4) Tax on Dyeing & Bleaching Factories:— | |
| Machine Driven .... | 200 |
| Machine by hand .... | 30 |
| (5) Tax on Bone Mills .. | 200 |
| (6) Tax on Chemical Factories ..... | 200 |
| (7) Tax on All other Factories on every 100 B. H. P. ..... ..... | 200 |

Rules framed for levying the taxes.

The taxes referred to at Nos. 1 to 7 above shall be payable on 1st January every year.

As to No. 2 tax on tanneries:—

A large tannery is defined as one with a working capacity of over 25 Vats.

A small tannery is defined as one with a working capacity of 25 Vats and under.

Any inhabitant of the District objecting to the proposed taxes may, within one month from the date of this notice send his objection in writing to the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District at Andheri.

S. S. NAIK.
President.
District Local Board.
Bombay Suburban District.

H. J. ANTIA.
Chief Officer.
Andheri,
Dated 1st December, 1930.
2153

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Share-Holders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

To fix the remuneration of the Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th November, 1930.
GOOLAMHUSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.
2057

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

**NOTICE.**

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of loading, unloading and stacking of coal and other fuel and cleaning floors of unloaded wagons on the Districts of Parel, Parel Workshops, Bulsar, Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godhra, Ratlam, Shamgarh, Kotah and Gangapur for a period of one year from 1st February, 1931, to 31st January, 1932, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 29th December, 1930.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco. and Carr. Supdt., Parel, at Rs. 2 each.

The tenderer must deposit earnest money in cash amounting to Rs. 2,000 with the Treasurer, B. C. System, Bombay, and the receipt obtained for it must accompany the tender to the Agent. Otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.

N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Churchgate, 10th December, 1930.
2163

### Auction Sales.

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO**
AUCTIONEERS, & COM. AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS, GYMKHANAS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

BONAFIDE SALE of the furniture, platedware, crockery and articles of the Carlton Club (3rd floor of the Orient Club Building) Chowpati. On Sunday the 14th December 1930 at 10-30 in the morning.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises as above the furniture and all the articles of the Carlton Club comprising:—rich tapestry lined Chesterfield settees and easy chairs, expanding dining table, costly dining chairs and dining room furniture, best plated cutlery and plated articles by Mapin and Webb and other known makes, Royal Doulton dessert and dinner services, cut glassware, Frigidaire, Billiard table with accessories by E. J. Riley Ltd. card tables, copper top teapoys, Indian carpets, table linen, electric lights and fans, Remington Typewriter and similar other useful articles.

Goods on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers and at the sale premises.

IMPORTANT TO CINEMA COMPANIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhai Desai and Mr. Ramubhai S. Desai trading as L. K. and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th December 1930 at 3 p. m. at their Sales Rooms.

1 Brand new print of the film "One again all" with photos featuring Carlo Aldini: in seven reels, complete with titles.

25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

**MESSRS. VORA & CO**
AUCTIONEERS,
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE to-morrow (Sunday) the 14th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood Dining Drawing and Bed Room Bungalow Furnitures, such as Khakhi and Ketrolian Chesterfield sofas and chairs to match, Silver show Cases, Jacobean sliding Dining Table, Jacoben Side board and Dinner wagon, Cabinets, H. M. V. Gramophone and Records, Singer Sewing Machine, etc., etc., at Harvey Road, Gamdevi next to Police Station, Vaz Building. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

**GANDHI AND CO.**

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, will, under Instructions from Messrs. Manilal and Co. Attorneys for Bai Champabai widow of Kanji Pragji and another the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Sukhabai widow and executrix of Manilal Mohanlal in pursuance of the Power of Sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 9th June 1924 made between Sukhabai widow and executrix of Manilal Mohanlal of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji of the other part and also under the Transfer of Mortgage made between Narandas Bhawanji and Hansraj Manji and the Deed of Settlement made between Hansraj Manji of the one part and Champabai widow of Kanji Pragji and another of the other part and dated the 20th October 1927 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property THIS DAY Saturday the 13th day of December 1930 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Government Land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Duncan Road and assessed by the Assessor and Collector under C Ward No. 7343 and Street No. 151, 153/155 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 3742 Dyculla Division and Containing by admeasurement 159 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Issabhoy Allibhoy on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Motibhoy Ludha, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the west by the Said Duncan Road.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Manilal and Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at Nos. 27-33 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

## BACK INDIAN EMPLOYEES.

—:o:—

### Colour Bar Agitation In Durban

Under the caption "Colour Madness" "Indian News" of Durban, writes:

The agitation for the summary dismissal of all Indians employed in the parks and gardens department of the Durban Municipality and their replacement by ex-Service men and other unemployed Europeans furnishes a telling example of the rottenness and meanness to which the human mind could be debased by the mania of colour-prejudice. As Mr. Tom Burman, chairman of the General Purposes Committee observed in a press interview, it would be morally wrong for the Durban Town Council to discharge these Indian employees. They have a long record of service to their credit and the majority of them are the bread-winners of large families. Could the Council ignore its moral obligations to these men? "What moral justifications," asks Mr. Burman, "have we for throwing the bread-winners of wives anad large families out of employment? The avenues of employment for Indians and coloured workers in Municipal service are severely restricted; it would be quite wrong to put up a complete bar.

"The Indians and coloured workers are an integral part of our economic fabric and they must be given a fair show". Replying to this, Mr. W. A. Eley (chairman of the Durban Non-Political Unemployed Organisation) asks Mr. Burman:

"Whether the Corporation has no duty to perform to the many elderly returned soldiers who are unemployed? There are scores of Durban unemployed Europeans, men between 40 and 50 years and physically incapable of undertaking hard manual labour, who would welcome the opportunity of replacing Indians at present engaged on light tasks in parks, gardens and cemeteries. Many of these are soldiers with creditable records. ....."

The Corporation has a decided duty to perform towards unemployed returned soldiers but it would be as well to remind the noble-minded Mr. Eley that the filching from a few miserabe Indians their wretched livelihood will neither perform that duty nor add credit to the "creditable records" of these gallant British soldiers.


# SWADESHI ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

ISSUED ON BEHALF OF

## THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY. 7.

PURELY INDIAN STAR INKS WRITING COPYING FOR FOUNTAIN-PENS, ETC.

Agents & Canvassers Wanted. THE STAR TECHNOLOGICAL WORKS, MATAR.

SWADESHI Dry Colours. Lemon Chrome, Middle Chrome Imtn., Vermilion, Orange lead, Emerald and Chrome Green etc. Sole and Sub-Agents wanted. Write for samples and quotations.

S. L. HIRAWAT, Sole Distributor (D. S. C. I.) Old General Ganj, Cawnpore.

SMOKE "PRADHAN SPECIALS"

The High Class SWADESHI CIGARETTES.

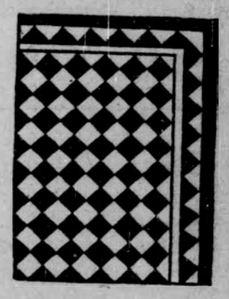
Made by The PRADHAN TOBACCO Co., Tobacco Planters and Cigarette Manufacturers, Gwalior.

CERTIFIED by the CONGRESS, and also by the Representatives of AKHIL BHARAT SWADESHI SABHA, who were specially deputed by the Sabha to inspect The Pradhan Tobacco Co.'s Cigarette Factory at Gwalior.

"PRADHAN SPECIALS" are Sold by all known Tobacconists and Stores in Bombay at 11 annas per tin of 50 Cigarettes.

KISEN SHROFF & Co. Sole Agents for Bombay, Madras, and Bengal Presidencies.

340A, Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY.



Our tiles are made with same material from top to bottom with colours running right through, available for—

Walling Ceiling & Flooring.

Sizes 36x18 36x18 18x8, 8x8 6x6

Particulars free on request from Elephant Glazed Tiles Factory, 144, Dharavi Road, Bombay 7.

Tel. Proof Dharavi. Tel 8907

KHADI SILVER LEATHER GOODS CURIOS OLD FABRICS.

COTTONS SILKS MEN'S WEAR. SVADESHI BIJOUTERIE PROVISIONS STATIONERY.

(FACING FLORA FOUNTAIN)

10 TO 1-30 AND 2-30 TO 6

Swadeshi Information Bureau

Make It A Habit to Get Anything in Leather and Canvas FROM ELGINS

You Will NEVER Repent

Cases From Rs. 11/- to Rs. 75/-

Their High-Class Trunks and Suit Cases will stand any wear and tear

Apply for Illustrated Catalogue:

ELGIN LEATHER WORKS, S.109, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCH our DISPLAY At "SVADESHI."

TOMCO

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

SOAPS EDIBLE OILS CATTLE FEEDING CAKES. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.,

Bombay House, Fort, BOMBAY.

K. R's. LOTUS BABY

MAKE-UP ARTICLES for the DRAMA and CINEMA are the Best of Indian made products and defy all Foreign makes.

Consisting of:—

GREASE PAINTS—In all Colours.

LIQUID CREAM—A finishing touch to Grease Paints.

BLOOM of ROSES—for the Cheeks.

ROUGE CAKE—in different tints.

SPIRIT GUM, TOILET POWDER, COLD CREAM, Etc., Etc.

TOILETS MFG. Co., (Chittoor)

Bombay Branch: 107, Esplanade Road, Fort.


## BRITISH LABOUR FALTERS

### Party Torn By Doubts.

Devere Allen writing in the "Nation", New York, on "British Labour Falters", states:—

While a general election in Great Britain is not expected until late winter or early spring, the possibility of that election hovers over the proceedings of the British Labour Party and protects the present Government from rebel onslaghts. But the party conference, held within recent weeks at Llandudno, North Wales, revealed that throughout the rank and file a deep discontent exists and will not be ignored.

Last year J. H. Thomas was elected by a large vote to his party's national executive. This year Mr. Thomas, regarded benevolently by business interests and embraced almost daily in one Tory paper or another, went down to inglorious defeat. At Llandudno the delegates evinced no discernible enthusiasm over the defensive utterances of Home Secretary Clynes, yet Clynes polled 2,042,000 votes as against 836,000 for Thomas. Thomas drew 2,297,000 votes a year ago at Brighton.

Sir Oswald Mosley roused the weary assemblage to prolonged, tumultous cheers when he sharply criticized the Cabinet from which he was recently forced to resign, assailing not only the incompetence of Mr. Thomas but the opinions of Mr. Snowden, and with the air of a man who fulfilled in himself his appeal for a policy and a programme to deal with unemployment outlined concisely the essentials of the famous "Mosley memorandum." This is the plan over which he split with the Prime Minister. Moreover, Mosley, who failed of election to the national executive last year, was this year elected by a heavy vote. Previously his motion for a 'bona fide' reconsideration of his unemployment memorandum failed of passage by the narrowest margin, the large vote causing obvious chagrin to the representatives of the Government seated on the platform, whose determined urbanity for once was shaken. Only the day before Premier MacDonald had spoken sternly against those within the ranks of leadership "who refused to accept the ordinary decencies of discipline."

In substance the Mosley scheme varies little from the programme of the Independent Labour Party: import boards to stabilize food prices through bulk purchases; the prohibition of goods made under unfair working conditions; national projects of house-building and public works; and, emphatically, higher wages to increase the consumption power of the masses. Wherever the Mosley remedy does vary, however, and varies greatly is in its plea for "insulation" from "the shock of world conditions", and for the viewing of tariffs "without prejudice." Both Mosley and the Independent Labour Party condemn bitterly the Government's policy of arranging loans in unrevealed amounts by the Bank of England for the use of employers to modernize their plants, without the least guaranty regarding the working conditions under which the new output will be produced. In his tolerance of imperial economics Mosley gives great comfort to the empire-free-trade protectionists. On this point, not only the "diehard free-trade Chancellor", Mr. Snowden, whose views on free trade are far too simplified to suit many of the stalwart free-traders of the younger generation, but the anti-imperialist radicals also are concerned over the growing prestige of Mosley. Already, in quiet street-corner gossip, he is being mentioned as a coming Labour premier.

MAXTON'S CENSURE.

Mr. Maxton's plea for a direct censure of the Government, though couched in such friendly personal terms as to belie the reputation for acerbity he bears in the United States was rejected by a vote of 1,803,000 to 234,000. Does this mean that the I. L. P. is losing its grip, that the rank and file are coming to feel, as the organ of the Social Democratic Federation querulously puts it, that the Labour movement no longer needs "a numerically small section claiming the right to criticize, oppose, or obstruct the findings of the party reached through the usual channels of discussion and the democratic vote"? It means nothing of the kind. The Independent Labour Party is still strong and highly regarded among most of the divisional labour parties, but of course these do not command a tremendous vote, under the party's constitution, in comparison with the huge trade unions. Even among the more conservative element in the Trades Union Congress, many appreciate the I. L. P.'s intellectual leadership. It does mean, clearly, that nothing remotely to be construed by political opponents as a straight-out censure of the Government will be tolerated at the present juncture. Mr. Thomas can safely be made the scapegoat.

Towards its friendly critics the Government takes an incredibly vague and evasive attitude, coupled with a stout assertion of success. Great plans are under way, the details of which cannot yet be revealed. The exception to this rule, at least most conspicuously, is a detailed plan for agriculture which does credit to the Cabinet. Widows' pensions and the Coal Mines Act, both admittedly inadequate but the best that could be won, are offered among the proofs of progress. No one questions them. But no Republican spellbinder in my recollection ever gave so hazy an account of methods to be used in meeting a concrete problem as Mr. MacDonald offered regarding unemployment. Yet he steadfastly declared he "had no apologies to make." Although unemployment has practically doubled since the present Labour Government came into office, it was pointed out by Miss Susan Lawrence and the Premier alike that the kind of unemployment which has been scourging the world for the past twelve months was a new kind of unemployment, not susceptible to the same treatment as the former kind. Plaintively the Cabinet spokesmen reminded the younger element in the party that with the Government as a minority, or for that matter even as a majority, "socialism cannot be achieved in a day."

In general terms, the critics reflect the views one hears everywhere on the street from voters of all parties, namely, a conviction that the Cabinet is without a clear-cut policy, and is in regard to the most vital matter now bedeviling the British people merely drifting. Specifically, Sir Oswald Mosley charges the Government not only with failure to move in the direction of socialism, but with moving in a direction counter to it; he accuses the leaders in forthright language of turning over the reorganization of industry, affecting as it does the lives of countless workers, to the Bank of England. Specifically, also, the I. L. P. contends that the procedure of the Government thus far has been to restore the capitalist system at the points where it has broken down, rather than to go on to replace it, piece by piece, with socialism.

INDIAN QUESTION.

In respect to India and disarmament, Labour Party opinion as a whole seems steadily more conservative. Fenner Brockway, in a powerful speech combining vigour and moderation, saying, as the "Daily Express" ironically put it, "precisely the same things which every Socialist shouted two years ago", moved an I. L. P. resolution calling for the release of political prisoners and the opening of negotiations for dominion status with the Indian Congress representatives now in jail. He asked the Labour Government frankly whether it found comfort in being responsible for the imprisonment of more than twenty-five thousand Indians, less than a thousand of whom had even been charged with any degree of violence. As one after another the Government's defenders rose to reply, they showed to an American ear, with all personal bias eliminated so far as humanly possible, no deviation worth noting from the imperialist arguments of the Tory Press. The All-India Conference is still in the offing, and the delegates at Llandudno would not, as they thought, prejudice the Government's position.

Likewise with arms reduction. The resolution of the I. L. P. asking for the initiation of disarmament measures irrespective of other nations' slowness drew from Arthur Henderson a counter-query: Would the Labour Party refuse credits for military supplies? Could anything be reasonably done to curtail armaments except along with the rest of the world? Could the country be left without means of defence under present conditions? The Government view prevailed.

There is something sad about the division that plainly exists between youth and age within the British Labour Party. Rarely were the critics of the Government at this conference over middle age; rarely were its defenders under sixty. The Elder Statesmen are justly beloved of all, even their Labour opponents, because of the sacrificial years they have given to the movement. The party is perturbed and uneasy about them, but it is not yet sure that a more consistent Socialist policy might not mean failure at a forthcoming election to be followed, it may be, by long years of reconstruction. Sir Oswald Mosley cries that the party "should not die like an old woman in bed, but like a young man in the field." This appeals naturally far more to Moslem than to the Cabinet, for many of the latter would prefer to accomplish a little in the tangible present rather than risk the complexities of the uncharted future.

The party is torn by doubt, but for some time yet the benefit of the doubt will be given to the present leaders. The policy of caution and compromise, as the Elder Statesmen believe, may open up the doors to a speedier advance toward Socialist order. If it fails to do so, as the younger spirits think it will, then more than one long-famous Scion will follow Mr. J. H. Thomas out of party esteem, and Labour, with more abundant experience than it now has to guide it, will entrust its destinies to younger minds. One way or the other, out of the present faltering, a policy will soon emerge. For the time being, if policy there be, that policy is chiefly trial and error where it is not downright drift.


NOTICE

Messrs. THE NARSINGGIRJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

Manufacture all sorts of Bleached, Coloured & Grey Goods viz. Long Cloth, Shirting, Dhoties, Check, Fancy Checks, Sarees, Mulls woven from the yarn Manufactured at their own Mills from

s s

20 to 60.

Also they manufacture Yarn for sale from

s s

4 to 60 either Grey, Coloured or Bleached.

*For further particulars apply to the Manager.*

*Tel. Address: "Lion" Sholapur.*

## BANKING.

### Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office.—
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shalit Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 2,00,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund | 90,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

### The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | Rs. 39,90,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 7,00,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to Deremher on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | 100,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 100,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 113,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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## TONGMEN OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

### A FIGHTING LITTLE RACE.
(BY JAMES VAN SHYKE).

(This is an exclusive feature article containing approximately two thousand words. The material in this article concerns tongmen among the Chinese of the Philippines and the data given here was secured by the writer when a police reporter on one of the large native newspapers of the Islands. In many ways this is an "inside account." Editor's note.)

A yellowish light sent its weird rays on the center of a worm filled table of foul smelling wood in a room dense with the smell of opium; below a look out sat immobile as he leaned his back against the door of a Chinese sarisari. Above, in that room, a knife cut a semi-circle in the air and descended in a deft sweep which split an orange on the table open. From out of the darkened shadows beyond the spot light of that rays a nicotine stained hand with long fingernails grasped the orange and held it firmly. Slowly the other hand came into view and as I watched the seeds were plucked out as though they were precious emeralds. A muttered groan, as though a man were sucking in his breath for the last death-gasp, and a hillarious and hair raising cry from other Chinese in that room meant that one unfortunate member of this Tong had found his number equal to the number of seeds in the orange. This meant he was elected. Elected for bloody work—not unlikely murder.

Thus is the peculiar business of revenge worked out by six main tongs in the American archipelago known as the Philippines where I worked as a police reporter on a native newspaper.

The problem of dealing with these tongs, rich, powerful and ruthless when aroused, is a big one. Often the constabulary and the secret service have been foiled in their efforts to offer protection to Chinest who have incured the animosity of tongmen. No Chinaman is safe once he has fallen into opposite ways with tongmen. A floating body of a Chinaman in the historical Pasig River of Manila or in northern Tayabas, the Visayas or other places throughout the 7,000 odd islands comprising the Philippines is the answer of tongmen to those who would stand in their way.

A cross look, a sneer, an argument, a statement may mean that a rival tong from that to which the Chinaman belongs who has committed these indiscretions will take their man for a ride, as the saying goes. Bodily injury is often the punishment. Not so long ago the editors of the Fookien Timmes" and the Man Ho Po, both Chinese daily newspapers of the Philippines were badly treated, found unconscious and minus some molars after tongmen had visited places which they frequented. The cause for this treatment was that certain editorial remarks displeasd th tongmen and the general opinion at that time was that the editors got off lightly.

Not even the people of the archipelago could readily tell one of the doings of these tongs but as a police reporter and waterfront reporter on one of the most important native newspapers of the archipelago I made a special investigation. While on the staff of the "La Opinion," Manila, I set about to learn of some of the machinery behind the scenes, as it were. In short I sought out the inside story of these tons and I believe that I have succeeded in giving this story just as I got it to an outside world.

There are two main tongs in the world outside of China and those tons are the Hip Sing and the On Leong, Branches will be found in many parts of the world but especially in the United States where tong murders will always, or invariably so, be traced to their door steps.

Throughout the Philippines there are Chinese scattered in every part. Commercially they ar of uppermost economical importance to the Philippines. They are able to buy and sell cheaper than others; they extend credit to the local natives and thus they find that they can gain a foothold most any place they go. One finds them in virtually every out of the way spot in the islands and of course in the most populated of places such as Manila, Geba, Iloilo, Davao, Mindanao and Jolo besides other points.

Students of the Chinese mind know that the China is a natural born "secret fraternity man." This is due largely to his fear of other people, although his warlike tendencies which one often hears about would seem to contradict that statement. But the fact remains that the Chinese has long seen the need of banding together. And it pleases him to know that he is able to do this without detection; this is especially true in the Philippines where tongs and opium smoking and things of that sort are outside the law.

The Philippines' authorities have found certain methods of breaking up these tongs. The usual way is deportation to China. But often the Chinese are able to slip back through the loose system of immigration restriction found in the Islands. Sometimes they are apprehended and sent back once more; after the third time they will give up coming at all, one Chinese informant explained to me. This means "total defeat."

In the Philippinese there are six "fighting tongs" at this time. "Chinese Labour' is the largest of this group. Of course, 'Chinese Labour" is merely the translation of the Chinese name for the tong. All the tongs are well organized, have rules and regulation which must be obeyed; they enlist members from the distant parts of the Philippines and are always ready to take, care of all the throat cuttings and drownings which come up in the regular course of their work.

With this state of affairs things are not always peaceful among the Chinese in the Philippines. Ever so often "wars" break out and then the waters of Manila Bay and the various rivers will have their share of floating Chinese who come to the surface face downwards.

Cantonese and members of the Nationalist Party who live in the Islands are banded together in tongs. If they differ as they sometimes do, although not infrequently Cantonese are themselves Nationalists. "war" begins and Chinese start to get injured in various and often mysterious ways.

As a police reporter I had the opportunity of going around to certain tong headquarters and talking through an interpreter with tong leaders who once they were favourably impressed would talk. With a friend of mine in the islands who works as a police reporter for the Fookien Times I learned of how fees are paid to join thhe tongs there and other things of similar interest which a man in the outside world would hardly dream about.

Each tong has a "supreme master" who gains this exaulted position largely through his wealth, or thhe wealth of friends who do not relish the presidency of so dangers and organization, since the killing of a tong "president" is a coup d "war."

Practically all the other tong members, those who are regular members and do not vote by proxie—as some of the more sagacious and richer ones do—are coolies The admission fee is one peso and twenty centavos or sixty cents gold. After this initial payment, which is a large sum to a Chinese coolie in the Philippines, a weekly payment of twenty centavos is charged. This sum is equal to ten cents gold and is also a large part of the earnings of the coolies paid day by day.

But all Chinese are not eligible for membership. The customary method of selecting a new member or besting the eligibility of a "proposed" member is for tong leaders to hire an automobile. Into this motor car they invite the member-to-be or not-to-be. While riding around they ask him questions. Most of these questions cannot be produced here. They are certainly derived from the befogged brain of an opium soaked "Chino." After this ride through the streets of the Chinese quarter of Manila, and it is a spacious quarter, the "candidate" is taken to a rather weird place called Ongpin. This last is the name of a street on which there are three tong headquarters.

To watch ordeal through which the candidate is then put would test the nerves of most people; the purpose of the ordeal, and such it is, is to test the patience of the "candidate." One of the important parts of the ordeal is a beating. He must stand the beating like the good candidate it is hoped he will be. It is very important that a Chinese tongman in this part of the world should be able to stand not only one beating but in times of tong "wars" a lot of beatings. After this beating, which was preceded by placing hot iron pokers near him as thoug hto brand hihm—and often the arms are branded in this way but not always—he is sent to a doctor. When he recovers he is given a big banquet with all the Oriental ceremony and pomp in the powsr of the tong. Great rejoicing is found throughout the neighbourhood of the tong for a new candidate has "entered."

There are thousands of tongmen among the Chinese in the Philippines. The lives of Chinese, tongmen and not lawful Chinese business men or others, are frequently in danger of bing snuffed out. But that is not all. Here are a few enumerated "non killable" methods tongmen of the archipelago employ:

"Stabbing (lightly); hitting on the head with iron bars (lightly); rope twisting around the neck (not so lightly); and so on and so forth."

My Chinese informants tell me that such is the case and police records at the Luneta Police Station in Manila seem to bear them out.


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# MUSLIM LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

—:o:—

## Conference Of Ulemas And Laymen In Ceylon

At a conference of Ulemas and laymen held in Colombo Missionary Society Hall, No. 8, Consistory Buildings, Pettah, with the Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahman, J.P., in the chair, it was unanimously decided to give a mandate to the Muslim members in the Legislative Council to introduce the correct "Shariat" law of Islam as contained in the original draft of the Muslim Law Amendment Bill of 1929, that is awaiting the third reading in the Legislative Council.

It was also decided to submit the memorandum drafted by the Muslim Missionary Society of Ceylon and approved by the Conference to the Muslim members and to all official and other unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

The hall was fully crowded, and proceedings started with a Koranic recital.

The Chairman then addressed the gathering. He said that the Conference was held as a result of the amendment that was passed at the public meeting of Muslims held under the auspices of the Muslim Missionary Society of Ceylon at the Tower Hall on October 26th to protest against the adoption of the final report of the Select Committee on the Muslim Law Amendment Bill of 1929, recommending the Roman-Dutch Law in matters relating to Testate succession, deeds, donations, fideicommissa, usufructs and trusts in preference to and in violation of the true and correct principles of Islam. The Ulemas and laymen had now to decide whether they wanted the Roman-Dutch Law or the Muslim Law. He hoped that Conference would, after due deliberation, give its mandate to the Muslim members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Maas J. Majid, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Muslim Missionary Society, submitted the memorandum of the Society in the final report of the Select Committee on the Muslim Law Amendment Bill, and thanked those present for having responded to the invitation in such large numbers.

SACRED AND SOLEMN PURPOSE.

He said they were assembled there that day for a sacred and solemn purpose, namely, to defend and uphold the noble prestige of their sacred religion. The Conference was convened, as they were aware, as the result of a public meeting which was held on October 26th at the Tower Hall, Maradana, to discuss and protest against the final report of the Select Committee on the Muslim Law Amendment Bill. The date of the Conference could not have been advanced because only three weeks' time was given them to deliver their mandate to the Muslim members of the Legislative Council.

That Conference had to decide whether they wished to be governed by the Roman-Dutch Law and throw away their sacred 'Shariat' law of Islam. To facilitate their deliberations, the Society had drawn up a memorandum relating to the question. The membership of their Society extended to all parts of the world; from Europe to America, from India to Africa, from China to Peru, they would find its branches, and the Society was composed of learned men of all branches of knowledge. They had Moulvies, they had Alims, they had lawyers, doctors and businessmen. They would, therefore, notice that their Society was fully qualified and fully competent to give a correct decision on such a question. That memorandum was the considered opinion of the members of the Holy Orders as well as those of the legal profession.

SALIENT FACTS.

In considering the memorandum, they had to bear in mind a few salient facts. That Bill relating to the amendment of Muslim Law was introduced by the Select Committee and was passed at the first and the second readings, with the correct 'Shariat' law of Islam embodied in it. The Select Committee, before drafting the Amendment Bill, had visited different places and consulted various Ulemas and then recommended the sacred 'Shariat' law. The Bill was then submitted to the Council and passed the first and second readings. They had, therefore, expected that the same Bill with the correct Muslim Law would be presented for the third reading.

To their surprise, however, they found that in the final recommendation of the Select Committee the sacred 'Shariat' Law had been eradicated and Roman-Dutch substituted in its place, and if not for the action taken by their Society, the Bill containing the Roman-Dutch Law would have been passed and the Muslim Law thrown to the winds.

The memorandum drawn up by the Society was then read and interpreted in Tamil and Mr. Majid, concluding, said that from what was embodied in the report they would notice that both the religious and legal aspects of the question had been clearly dealt with in the memorandum, and urged them to make a united request that their sacred Muslim Law be introduced in place of the Roman-Dutch Law.

Messrs. Moulvi Hanid Nadvi Sahib, M. S. Ahmed Lebbe Alim, S. D. Mohammed Hassin Alim Saibo and A. R. Bin Johersha, speaking in Tamil, supported the mandate —"Times of Ceylon."

P.2.
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## BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH OVERSEAS.

—:o:—

### Distribution Compared With 1913 & 1929

### SMALLER EXPORTS TO U. S

The current issue of the British Board of Trade Journal contains an article of considerable interest on the "Distribution of the British Overseas Trade" in the first nine months of 1930, as compared with the similar periods in 1913 and 1929.

For the purposes of better comparison with the first nine months of 1913, British trade with the Irish Free State has been excluded from the general review.

"Notwithstanding a general decline in the total value of our imports, exports and re-exports during the first nine months of this year, as compared with a year earlier," states the article, "the value of the trade with the Irish Free State has remained very steady, and in view of the fall in prices, it is probable that there has been some expansion in the total volume of the trade passing between the two countries.

FREE STATE INCREASE.

"The share of the Irish Free State in the British import, export and re-export trade has in each instance shown a substantial increase, due to a large extent to the decline in the value of our trade with other countries. The increase from 4.88 to 5.94 per cent. in the proportion of the British domestic exports sent to Irish Free State is noteworthy.

"In comparing the distribution of our trade now with that in 1913, a further correction should strictly be made in respect of the direct trade of the ports of Southern Ireland with countries overseas, since that trade is included in the figures for 1913. The export trade in 1913 was negligible, however," continues the article, "and the imports amounted to only about 1 per cent. of the total imports into the United Kingdom. Further, in order to preserve comparability with 1913, Palestine, the Sudan, South-West Africa Territory, Tanganyika and Nauru and Western Samoa have been treated as foreign countries throughout. Separate particulars of our trade with these countries in 1913 are not available."

GENERAL RESULTS COMPARED.

The following table summarises the general results, trade with the Irish Free State being omitted :—

| Class of Trade | January to September. 1930 £'000 | 1929. £'000. | 1913. £'000. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports from:— | | | |
| Foreign countries | 558,095 | 633,526 | 426,028. |
| Per cent. | 74.02 | 73.21 | 74.4 |
| British countries | 195,880 | 231,798 | 142,774 |
| Per cent. | 25.98 | 26.79 | 25.6 |
| All countries | 753,975 | 865,324 | 557,802 |
| Exports (British Produce) to:— | | | |
| Foreign countries | 250,098 | 305,412 | 245,989 |
| Per cent. | 60.27 | 59.09 | 62.95 |
| British countries | 164,830 | 211,473 | 144,773 |
| Per cent. | 39.27 | 40.91 | 37.05 |
| All countries | 414,928 | 516,885 | 390,762 |
| Exports (imported merchandise) to:— | | | |
| Foreign countries | 52,130 | 67,687 | 72,060 |
| Per cent. | 86.57 | 87.97 | 87.51. |
| British countries | 8,085 | 9,255 | 10,284 |
| Per cent. | 13.43 | 12.03 | 12.49 |
| All countries | 60,215 | 76,942 | 82,364 |

EMPIRE IMPORTS DECLINE.

"Decline were recorded in the imports from many parts of the Empire, but there was a considerable increase in the proportion received from New Zealand, and the share of Newfoundland showed a large proportionate increase. In the case of domestic exports to the Empire, the decline of 1.18 per cent., compared with the same period of 1929, is mainly due to reduced exports to Australia and India. Exports of imported merchandise consigned to British countries formed a greater proportion of the total than in 1929. Compared with the first nine months of 1913, there was an increase in the proportion of our imports, exports and re-exports consigned from or to British countries, the increase being specially marked in the case of exports of United Kingdom goods."

With regard to continental distribution of imports, during the first nine months of 1930, as compared with the corresponding period of 1929, the proportion of imports from Europe showed a subsantial increase, Oceania, &c., a slight increase, and the remaining areas a decrease.

EXPORT TO SOVIET UP.

The outstanding feature in the distribution of the British domestic exports, as compared with the first nine months of 1929, was the substantial increase to Europe and Africa. Important increases were recorded in the proportion of the British exports consigned to most of the principal European countries, particularly to the Soviet Union, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, France and Italy, while the proportion consigned to Germany declined from 5.42 to 4.93 per cent.

The proportion of the British export trade with North America slightly declined, owing mainly to a heavy fall in our exports to the United States, while Canada recorded a slight increase. The share of South America in the British export trade fell from 9.63 to 9.29 per cent. The proportion of the British exports consigned to Brazil showed a heavy decline, but an increase occurred in the case of Argentina.

RE-EXPORT CHANGES.

The principal changes in the proportion of the British exports of imported merchandise consigned to the various continents were an increase from 2.55 to 3.45 per cent. in the case of Asia, and a decline from 19.39 to 18.34 per cent. in the case of North America. The share of the United States in our re-export trade declined from 17.01 to 15.13 per cent. The proportion consigned to France and the Soviet Union showed important increases, while the proportion taken by Germany declined from 24.32 to 22.31 per cent.

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# Fascism, And Peasant Movements.

—:0:—

In the following article contributed to the Review of the International Juridical Association" published in Berlin, Dr. Guido Miglioli an Italian lawyer analyses the relation of Fascist policy to Agrarian Movements.

It is of importance to inquire into the manner in which Fascism has sprung up all over Europe. and has spread to the rural population. This brief inquiry is the more necessary that it is to furnish the proof that Fascism, whilst finding various forms in the various states, invariably pursues one and the same object—combat against the working masses threatening the economic and political dominance of capital. In this inquiry I shall confine myself to those personal investigations which I have made in those countries in which Fascism has assumed typical forms.

IN AUSTRIA.

One of these countries is "Austria," where political events since September 1929 have smoothed the path for a perfect Fascist regime. The outward and visible sign of Australian Fascism is the Heimwehr (Home Defence), that heterogeneous organisation which sprang up after the war. In Tyrol it assumed an anti-Italian character and was composed of Christian Socialists. In Caranthia and Styria, on the other hand, its character was anti-Yugoslavian, and was composed of Germanophiles and agrarians who imparted an anti-Hungarian attitude to the Heimwehr groups in Burgenland. But in 1927 these political aims of the Heimwehr organisations paled before the purpose which they were now to serve—the defence of the Austrian capitalist class against the labour movement, just beginning to gain strong positions in the centre of the Austrian republic, Vienna. The Heimwehr groups were set the task of organising the peasant masses and utilising them in the struggle afainst the city proletariat.

Hence Fascism first put in its appearance in Austria at the moment when the peasants were suffering under a severe crisis. It assumed the mask of a champion of the rights of the peasants. After a brief period of inflation, encouraging their illusion of an uplift, the small holders and tenant farmers found themselves faced by inevitable ruin. Their debts, which as early as 1926 were 30 per cent higher than before the war (reckoned on a gold basis), had reached 50 per cent above the pre-war level by 1927, and the burden of taxation, again calculated on the gold basis, had increased by 100 per cent in comparison with 1914.

CATHOLICS SUPPORT.

The great landlords of Styria and Upper Austria naturally threw the consequences of the crisis upon their agricultural workers. Here the Heimwehr organisations endeavoured to persuade the rural population that the workers in the towns and their parties were to blame for their unhappy position, since these forced upon the government a policy utterly detrimental to the rural districts. The Heimwehr is supported by the Catholic church, which seeks to arouse the religious feelings of the peasants against the atheism of the workers. The slogan of the Fascists is: the advance of the religious and exploited peasants against the atheist and exploited workers. The capitalists lead and finance this campaign in every stage of its development.

This is the form assumed by Fascism in the little Ausrtian republic, in which capitalism stands under the constant pressure of the industrial proletariat. In Italy too Fascism first employed every possible demagogic means to win over the rural population. Fascism invariably begins with demagogic media. But in Italy its true nature speedily became apparent, that of the bitterest enemy of the working peasant and the worker. In Austria, on the other hand Fascism still wears the banal mask of a champion of the rights of the peasantry. It is a known fact that negotiations recently took place between Austrian and Italian Fascism, and that the former was ready to forget even the question of the national minorities, upon which Italian Fascism has always exercised the utmost pressure. But Austrian Fascism will not wear this mask much longer. The peasant organisations united in the Peasants' League, which were driven into the Heimwehr organisations by Seipel, are beginning to leave these. Tendencies are beginning to awaken among them, showing a trend towards the joint struggle with the workers. These tendencies are already powerful enough to cause uneasiness to not only Austrian capitalism, but to the Catholic church.

At a conference lately held in Vienna by the bishops, these proclaimed the excommunication of those peasants who take part in the struggle against the capitalist regime, for the Catholic church is not of the opinion that the existing social and economic order is to be rejected."

IN GERMANY.

Tactics similar to those of Fascism in Austria may be observed "in many rural districts of Germany." Here the Fascist struggle is becoming of great importance. For in Germany the industrial proletariat is both determined to fight and capable of fighting, whilst the peasant masses are almost completely under the sway of the economic and political organisations of the bourgeoisie. In Germany too, where the prosperity of the peasant class was destroyed by the inflation, the working peasantry are passing through a severe, crisis. The debt incurred by German agriculture between 1925 and 1929 amounted to almost 6 milliard marks, and the usurious interest paid upon this sum to one million gold marks yearly. The greater part of this debt rests upon the small farms. The taxes which these have to pay have quintupled since 1913. They cannot possibly find credit. A part of their products remains unsold. In 1925 peasant farms of a total acreage of about 8000 hectares came under the hammer; in 1927/28 the acreage thus forcibly sold had increased to 270,000 hectares, and by the following year this figure was doubled.

The working peasants oppose all capitalist parties, including that party which hopes to draw the attention of the peasants by bringing in a bill on rent agreements. The fact that various of these parties are represented in the cabinet arouses the mistrust of the masses of the peasantry. Other political groupings have formed within these parties, using the same Fascist language towards the peasants as in Austria. The slogan of the "march on Vienna" is replaced by that of the "march on Berlin."

The language of the German Fascists is more demagogic and brutal than that of the Heimwehr, so that the government pretends now and again to be indignant. But the truth is apparent: The more dangerous and threatening the movement among the industrial workers, the closer the ranks in Germany of the united front against the workers, that Fascist front which seeks to win over the masses of the peasants, especially the working peasants. Recently, during the "Green Week" in Berlin, the heads of agraran capitalism and of big industry foregathered quite openly, and called a truce in their internal conflicts, that they might combine all forces against the proletariat.

UNITED FASCIST FRONT.

This is not the place to analyse the rapadity with which this united Fascist front will develope. It is however an urgent task to ensure in time that the working peasants are not made use of for the conflict against the industrial proletariat of Germany, which is the most advanced in all Europe. Those weapons which Fascism is now employing against the industrial preletariat will be turned later against the peasant masses.

The "classic example" furnished by Italian Fascism has found complete emulation, has recent events have proved, in "Yugoslavia" and "Czechoslovakia."

A study of the agrarian reform in "Yugoslavia," as envisaged by the constitution of June 1921, would involve an analysis of the series of political struggles which have decided the history of this state, which came mechanically into being through the coalition of various peoples. The agricultural conditions dealt with by this reform were extremely complicated —the small farms predominating in Slovenia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Woyvodina, the rule of the "Kmet" in Bosnia and Herzogovina, the mediaeval serfdom obtaining in Macedonia and old Servia, the remains of the old Roman. "semi-lease" in Dalmatia. The central point of the agrarian question, and of the political struggles in Yugoslavia, has been however Croatia, where Stefan Radic led the peasants' movement. This movement passed through several stages, until the Croarian bourgeoisie seized upon it for the purpose of exploitng it for its economic class interests.

In the second half of 1928, after Radic's death, the time when the acutest struggle between Agram and Belgrade began, the peasant masses of Croatia were in the utmost want and misery. In the neighbouring countries, in Bosnia and Herdogovina, the agrarian reform threw off even its outer garment. The Slovenian peasants, thanks to their strong Catholic organisation, offered some resistance. The leaders of the bourgeois-peasant coalition of Agram, hoping to be victorious over Belgrade, studied every possibility of overcoming the severe crisis under which the masses of the peasantry were suffering.

It is a little known but interesting fact that the crisis plunging the masses of the Croatian masses into poverty was to be remedied by delivering the peasants into the hands of capitalism especially of American capitalism. This capitalism would have appropriated the land not in the guise of the customary loan but by taking over the whole work of agricultural development. It would have then gained its profits out of the products, and out of the trading monopoly in these profits. The leader of the Catholic economic organisation, Predavec, informed me of this plan, which would have entirely annuled the agrarian reform, and replaced it by the most up-to-date system of capitalist exploitation. The coup d'etat of 1928 not only prevented the actualisation of the political autonomy of Croatia, but frustrated this plan, which obviously involved a danger for the Servian bourgeoisie.

In order to master the growing discontent among the rural population, the bourgeoisie resorted to pressure and terror. Even before this there had been a trend among the Croatian peasant masses for separation from the bourgeois-peasant coalition, and after 1828 the desire awakened everywhere among the peasants to take up the struggle again and to bring it to radical conclusion. The example set by the Croatian peasantry was followed in other districts, and to-day this idea dominates Yougoslavian life. It forces the whole bourgeoisie, including the Croatian, to solidarise with the Belgrade government, that this may take up point blank all the methods of Italian Fascism. The peasant masses have found the way to alliance with the proletariat, and shares its sufferings and struggles.

(To Be Continued.)


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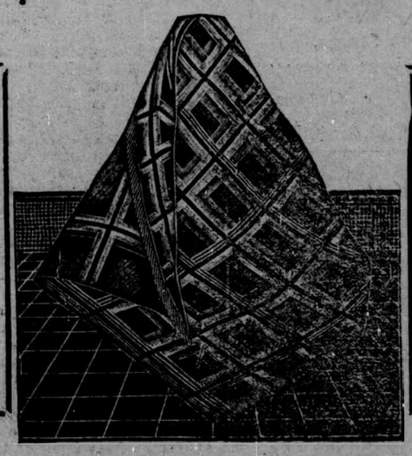

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# "British Aid By Indian Invitation"

—:0:—

## MESSAGE TO R. T. C.

The "Spectator" writes:—

To say that the nation is sick to death of party politics in their present mould is to put it mildly. Sir Oswald Mosley expressed the opinion of millions when, in Parliament on Wednesday, October 29th, he deplored the obsolete Protection-Free Trade controversy, and pleaded as follows:—

"If once we could realize and agree that the old basis of our trade was gone and gone for ever, that we had got to face the modern problem with the modern mind, then we could left this economic problem right above the turmoil of party clamour, and with national unity seek and achieve the solution adequate to the modern mind. . . ."

Of equal importance, nay, far greater, is a bold attempt to apply the "modern mind" to the relations of Great Britain and India.

Some years ago at Oxford the present writer was wrestling with one of those General Papers which an article in the 'Spectator" has recently described, and was confronted by the question "Can the characteristics of the twentieth century be traced to any one common principle?" We venture to maintain that there is one such principle animating the individual ano the social life of our time, a principle which is familiar to us in the phrase "self-determination," but which is more intelligible perhaps when described as "self-elpression"—or emancipation. In their different spheres, the changed attitude of young men and women to their parents, the Labour Movement, and the—still to-day preponderant—force of nationalism, are all the expression of this principle. We neglect or ignore it at our peril, and true wisdom consists in harnessing the terrific force which it generates to the machinery of government.

TASK ON BRITISH STATESMANSHIP.

In the development of the British Commonwealth of free and autonomous nations our reputation for statesmanship has been firmly established, and the invention of Dominion Status was rightly acclaimed by General Smuts as "the greatest political discovery of the nineteenth century." The task of British statesmanship is now none other than to apply the self-same principle in relation to the problem of India. Ours is a tremendous responsibility, to guide and "emancipate" one-fifth of the human race, but never det it be siad that, where the issue is so crystal-clear, Great Britain has been tried in the balance and found wanting.

For four months the "Spectator" has thrown open its columns to the examination by Indians and British of the various facts of the problem. The time has come to sum up our own conclusions from the wealth of evidence which has been placed at the disposal of British public opinion—to attempt, in fact, a focussing of the situation as it will present itself at the Round Table Conference which opens next week.

One supreme fact stands out, and they must be blind who cannot see it. We mean the united demand of Indians—in whatever category they may be docketed by those who profess to understand Indian affairs—for Dominion Status, with safeguards "here and now." This is the legitimate protest of a son or daughter who has attained his or her majority against a too motherly mother. For whatever may be her capacity for looking after her own affairs, India "has" attained her majority. She is recognized as an adult people by the international community, she enjoys already in the League of Nations complete equality of status with Great Britain, status on a par with the Engglish speaking Dominions and other Members of the League, And yet, be-not through any sack o good will—that adult status has hitherto been refused to India by the chief partner of the British Commonwealth, who, at the same time, has for a century and more fulfilled the functions of guardian and truster. In all that we have written this year about India we have endeavoured to show that, until this preliminary act of reparation to Indian self-respect is performed, there is no hope of grappling with the concrete issues which are to be the subject-matter of the Round Tabre Conference.

STRENGH OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

It is arguable that Dominion Status has, more to do with the external relations of all-India than with the burning question of internal administration, on which British public opinion and the British Parliament are asked now to fix their minds. There remains, however, the pledge (or promise) of 1917, whereby this country undertook to help India towards resposible self-government." We have only to reflect on the admitted strength of national consciousness in the Dominions to see that, if we are to be true to our trust, one thing we must do—transfer from whitehall to Delhi as much responsibility for interanl administration as is possible in the circumstances of India as she is to-day, and "as she will be to-morrow." Any tinkering with the administrative machinery, any legalistic devices which obscure this cardinal principle, are unreal and valueless. Herein the Simon Commissioners erred, since to them Dominion Status, either in the psychological sense or in its relation to responsible self-government, was apparently an "untouchable" subject. The Simon Report does, it is true, advocate provincial autonomy, but it goes on to premise various safeguards which would leave ultimate control over the actions of the sovereign legislatures of India's eight major provinces in the hands of Governors, themselves responsible to the Governor-General in Council and the latter authority remaining under the direction and control of the Secretary of State for India. In the name of a regard for Imperial interests which belongs to the thought-processes of a bygone age, the Simon Commissioners refused to admit the possibility even of responsible self-government at the centre. Yet that is precisely where the shoe pinches, as has been made abundantly clear by the criticism of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, who have written in our columns. The remark made by the Maharaja of Bikaner at a luncheon at the Hotel Metropole on Monday, that "the imperative need of the day therefore, is for courage and a sympathetic and imaginative understanding—not for distrust and timid caution," might have been specially addressed to those eminent legal authorities and ex-administrators and members of all three British parties who, willing India's good, are yet, for lack of a little perception, preparing India's and Britain's ruin.

We are very much impressed by the argument put forward in an article in the current issue of the "Political Quarterly." The writer contends that in this business of constitution-making cause of muddled thinking—and


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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

CARMONA UNION.

The Carmona Union will celebrate the Feast of its Patroness, N. S. do Socorro with a Solemn High Mass and Sermon on Sunday the 14th instant at 9 a.m. at Sonapur Chapel, New Queens Road.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnon Maru" left Moji for Bombay on Dec. 9 and is due here on January 6 via usual ports.

MAN VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.

A free public lecture on the above subject is to be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) evening a. 6 o'clock in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

—:o:—

SWADESHI PROCESSION POSTPONED.

Under the auspices of Shree Bhuleshwar Swadesni Pracharak Mandal, a procession of Swadesh. goods, which was arranged for Sunday from Princess Street, is postponed.

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL GUJARATI SCHOOLS. EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of handicrafts of the Municipal Gujarati Boys and Girls' Schools is now on and it is open for the public to witness from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m to 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Madhav Bag, C. P. Tank upto the 14th instant. (on the 14th instant from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.)

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING ON "SWADESHI."

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Stree Mandal, a public meeting of men and women will be held at Bhatia Stree Hoonar Odhoya Graha at Korbhat Lane, Kalkalevi Road at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday). Speeches will be made on Swadesni. Mr. Purshotam will preside and Smati Lila Munshi, Smti Temina Joshi, Sjt. Hiralal Bharucha will speak.

—:o:—

CELEBRATION OF FEAST.

The Sodalists of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Gloria Church, Byculla, will celebrate the feast of their patroness, the Immaculate Conception, on Sunday the 14th instant with a solemn High Mass Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, Sermon and procession a. 9 a.m. preceded by Solemn Vespers to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

—:o:—

MR. ANKLESARIA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will deliver a public discourse at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road) on: "Pahlavi Literary Iran" on Monday (15th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs Meherbanoo Behramgore T. Anklesaria will also address the meeting

### THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

—:o:—

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held on the 10th December 1930 in the Company's building with Mr. Narandas Pokarmal in the Chair.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the Chairman moved the adoption of the Balance Sheet and Report. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta. Mr. Lachhmar Das Dagha supported the resolution. The report was adopted and dividend as recommended was sanctioned.

—:o:—

"C" COMPANY SPORTS.

—:o:—

The Second Sports meeting of the "C" Company of the 1st Bombay Bn. University Training Corps, will be held on the Oval on Sunday 14th December at 4 p. m., when Captain H. S. Dean, M. C., Officiating Commandant, U. T. C., has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAGU SAYAJI WADI.

Under the auspices of above Mandal, a public meeting will be held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Elphinstone, at 6 p. m. to-day (Saturday) when Sjt. Govindrao alias Bhasosaheb Shinde will preside and prominent speakers will speak on "Temperance"

PROCESSION AT DADAR.

A big procession of students and public will start from Tilak Maidan (opp. Dadar Station B. B. and C. I. Railway) at 4 p. m. to-morrow (Sunday) and after passing through Elphinstone Road will terminate in a big meeting to be held at Gandhi Maidan at 6 p. m. when prominent speakers will speak on 'Temperance and Swadeshi.'

### Prof. Radha Krishnan To Preside All-Asia Educational Conference

—:o:—

BENARES, Dec. 12.

Professor Radhakrishnan of the Calcutta University presides over the All-Asia Educational Conference which commences here on the 26th instant.—A. P.

# SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

## Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

—:o:—

December 12.

Trantenfels, Gordes, Hamburg
Capo di Monti, Massuto, Genoa
Kaiser-i-Hind, Headlane, London
Ellora, Hulls, Mombassa

DEPARTURES

Dec. 13.

Viceroy of India, Townshend, London.
Tarantia, Caithness, Liverpool
Nawab, Palmer, Rangoon

LOADING

Dec. 12.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London
Steamer Hatipara for Calcutta
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah
Steamer Hankow Maru for Kobe
Steamer Potter for New York

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Viceroy of India:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Viceroy of India, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo and 207 passengers.

S S Capo di Monte:—The M ttaliana steamer Capo-di-Monti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Trantenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trantenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Tarantia:—The G T Company's steamer Tarantia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Nawab:—The T M Company's steamer Nawab, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

—:o:—

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

FRIDAY. December 12.

No.

2 Viceroy of India, London, 13-12, M M and Co.
4 Tevere Trieste 16-12 F T & M.
6 Trantenfels N F, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
7 City of Marseilles Karachi 17-12 K Nixon and Co
9 Tarantia, Okha, 12-12 Graham and Co.
13 Dumana, London, N.F. M M and Co.
14 Karagola Durban 17-12 M M and Co.
15 Domala M'brough 12-12 M M and Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

5 Chukla Karachi 13-12 M M & Co.
6 Kidderpur, Kobe, 17-12 M M and Co.
8 Potter Colombo 16-12 L Edwards Ltd.
10/11 Honolulu Maru, Rangoon 23-12 O S Kaisha
12/13 Nawab Rangoon 13-12 T Morrison and Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Padma Karachi 12-12 S Hassum and Co.
D/E Janaki Alleppy 13-12 The Malabar S S Co.
H Lalita Karachi 12-12 The Malabar S S Co.
P Jalavihar Rangoon 14-12 Scindia S N Co.
Q Maur Bangkok 14-12 F F Campbell and Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 9-12-30 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia, 20-12?30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Calcutta Maru, 10-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P and O Co.

### SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 28-12-30 P and O Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bandra N F M M & Co.
Varsova N F M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trauntenfels N F L Edward

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, NF, M M and Co.
Ellora N F M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Honolulu Maru N F O S Kaisha
Hankow Maru N F, O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab N F T M and Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Kaiseri-i-Hind P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Honolulu Maru O S Kaisha

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bandra M M and Co.
Varsova M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trauntenfels L Edward

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 3647, Oliver, M M and Co.
Ellora M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Potter L Edward Ltd.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipura M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

City of Marseilles (Boats for A Cotton 11-12-30
Chakla 11-12-30
Siloeray (Boats) 11-12-30
Bahaduri 11-12-30
Saraswati 11-12-30

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

S S City of Marseilles Agents K Nixon and Co from Liverpool:—19 cases cotton piecegoods; 39 cases cotton yarn; 54 cases distemper; 346 cases machinery; 2060 cases soap; 80 cases glycerine; 317 cases springs; 27 cases biscuits; 26 cases stout; 42 cases silk yarn; 84 cases beer; 35 cases whisky; 25 cases cud fruits; 105 cases cycle rims; 277 cases earthenware; 30 cases brandy; 50 cases grapes; 57 cases provision; 25 bales cotton; 200 bundles black sheet middles; 195 bundles plates; 717 bundles steel sheets; 137 drums chemicals; 233 drums paint; 30 drums colour; 265 cases tyres; 25 cases glassware; 235 bundles tubes.

From Port Said:—710 bales cotton; 10 drums colour.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

For London:—2050 cwts ground nut oil cakes B H Lele

For Aprsilles:—4000 cwts ground nut seed Birla Bros.

S S City of Marseilles for Manchester:—62 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha

S S Tarantia for Marseilles.—29 bales wool waste C Narashi; 12 bales wool raw T Manekchand.

S S Trantenfels for Hambuurg:—700 cwt metal borings M Tajbhoy; 700 cwts metal borings W T Suren.

For Leith:—4000 cwts ground nut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—51 bales akund cotton C Kalidas and Bros.

S S Tevere for Trieste:—600 cwts groundnuts T S Thadani and Son; 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 120 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Alexandretta:—108 bales cotton twist Phoenix Mills Co; 30 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Famaguta:—32 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co;

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Port Said:—18 bales cotton yarn AEl Ezil.

For Constantinople:—20 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Polter for Philadelphia:—2000 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 3500 cwts myrabollams Amin and Sons.

S S Hankow Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Nissho Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—211 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co; 500 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

| F. P. Bales | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 11-12-30 | 6361000 | 6183000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 11-12-30 | 19000 | 32000 |
| Exports to date 11-12-30 | 3473000 | 3679000 |
| Stock at Ports 5-12-30 | 4104000 | 2543000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 5-12-30 | 1798000 | 1443000 |
| Stock Liverpool 5-12-30 | 883000 | 807000 |
| Visible Supply 5-12-30 | 8156000 | 6203000 |
| Quantity in Sight 5-12-30 | 9695000 | 9648000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 5-12-30 | 4027000 | 5437000 |

## AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

—:o:—

### Further Break Induce Trade Buying

PRESENT DECLINE TOO RAPID.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The New York cotton futures market again experienced a further break in prices influenced by lower Liverpool quotations and weakness of Wall Street. Prices recorded a decline of a dollar per bale when some trades buying checked the decline and the market closed at a net decline of 15 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 9.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices again lost 15 points to 9.63.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 7 points. Absence of demand encouraged heavy long liquidation and the market closed at a decline of 14 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 19 points to 5.44 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled rather steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 9 points. Empire cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 8 to 7 points.

Looking to the low level of prices, we believe the present decline is too rapid and unwarranted. There is no development in the general stiuation to justify the present decline which is more a speculative character rather than fundamental. Weakness of Wall Street is mostly responsible for the present state of cotton and while we do not look for any material improvement in prices in the near future, it appears dangerous to remain short.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 10.04 (opening); lowest 9.87 (2-29 p.m.).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from their New York and Liverpool Friends dated 11th Dec. 1930.

New York friends cable:—

"Cotton unfavourable general conditions."

"Unfavourable Mill conditions show no signs of improvement."

"Speculation withdrawing due to uncertainty Farm Board Policy."

"Cotton bought at higher level is being dumped on the market."

"See nothing in the position to warrant an advance other than a reaction."

Liverpool friend's cable:—

"Poor trade demand Lancashire and America."

"Reduced speculative purchases, general bearish feeling."

"Depressed by the decline in Silver."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 11th inst. as under:—

11-10 a.m.—Greenville cables:—Mill situation quiet, business restricted account inventory, more activity probable after New Year, manufacturing margin about holds its improvement, crop practically gathered.

8-30 p.m.—Liverpool market declined on Continent liquidating longs and hedge selling.

Reuter's cable:—New York market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables, and declined further on weakness of Wall St. but later advanced on trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 5.49.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 171/- eq. 3.88.
Difference 161 pts. eq. Rs. 71/-
New York May (Close) 10.45 eq. 5.23.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 171/- eq. 3.88
Difference 135 p's. eq. Rs. 60/-
Liverpol-New York: (At Liverpool close) Jan. 56, May 52 (American points).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (5-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Recommend avoiding bear side for immediate future, advising purchase of really distant positions on all easy market for long shot."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 9.93 | —.16 |
| January (New Contract) | 9.92 | —.15 |
| March (New Contract) | 10.18 | —.17 |
| May (New Contract) | 10.45 | —.15 |
| July (New Contract) | 10.63 | —.16 |
| Oct. (New Contract) | 10.83 | —.15 |
| Midding Spot | 9.95 | —.20 |

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 11.

New York, 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—
January (New Contract) 10.00
March (New Contract) 10.25
May (New Contract) 10.52
New York, Noon Call:—
January (New Contract) 9.98
March (New Contract) 10.25
May (New Contract) 10.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 13,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 Bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December | 9.88 | —.15 |
| January | 9.95 | —.13 |
| Midding Spot | 9.63 | —.15 |

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broach, Good | Unquoted | |
| Broach, Fully Good | 4.05 | —.10 |
| Broach, Fine | 4.25 | —.10 |
| Oomra, Good | 3.45 | —.10 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 3.65 | —.10 |
| Oomra, Fine | 3.85 | —.10 |
| Bengal, Good | 3.25 | —.10 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 3.40 | —.10 |
| Bengal Fine | 3.55 | —.10 |
| Scinde, Good | Unquoted | |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 3.45 | —.10 |
| Scinde, Fine | 3.55 | —.10 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December | 7.41 | —.03 |
| January | 7.41 | —.03 |
| March | 7.51 | —.09 |
| May | 7.68 | —.10 |
| July | 7.86 | —.10 |
| September | 8.01 | —.10 |
| November | 8.21 | —.12 |
| Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot | 7.80 | —.20 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

| | Opening | Closing | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | | 5.25 | —.13 |
| January | 5.36 | 5.28 | —.13 |
| February | | 5.33 | —.13 |
| March | 5.47 | 5.39 | —.14 |
| April | | 5.45 | —.14 |
| May | 5.60 | 5.52 | —.13 |
| June | | 5.56 | —.13 |
| July | 5.70 | 5.63 | —.12 |
| August | | 5.67 | —.11 |
| September | | 5.71 | —.11 |
| October | 5.82 | 5.75 | —.12 |
| November | | 5.79 | —.11 |
| December | | 5.83 | —.11 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.44 | —.19 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Dec. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £152,400,000 |
| Public Deposits | £ 5,900,000 |
| Other Deposits | £105,600,000 |
| Govt. Securities | £ 54,300,000 |
| Other Securities | £ 27,100,000 |
| Notes and Coin | £ 48,000,000 |
| Notes in Circulation | £364,500,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities | 13.03 p.c. |

### WILL LINSEED DECLINE TO 9 CENTS ?

Weight Of Large Crop

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Following cables are received here to-day:—

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—Market closed steady. Prices declined on favourable weather but later advanced on bulls support.

B. A. Linseed Cable (London):—Recent buyers re-selling disappointed by poor trade reports, increasing stocks and, weight of large crop influencing operators and oilseeds Continental millers pointing to other commodities and oilseeds Continental millers buying very sparingly.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Dec. close at 4s. 9 1/2d. — 1 5/8d.
Mar. close at 4 11d. — 1 3/4d.
May close at 5s. 0 3/4 — 1 5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel $77-1/8 — 1/8.
Mar. per bushel $79-1/4 unchanged.
May per bushel $81 — 1/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 11.13 — 32.
Mar. 11.13 — 37.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Dec. 11.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending December 10th gives the total note circulation at 75,838,000,000 francs, a decrease of 113,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

### BANK FAILURES IN U. S. A. Effect On Wall Street

Bombay, Dec. 12.

A cable received from Liverpool to-day states as under:—

"Important Banks New York Failed—Concerning cotton further failures small southern Banks affecting Wall Street."

### MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Business At A Standstill.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Cloth and Yarns:—These markets have been unsettled owing to the renewed fall in prices for the raw material and business has been almost at a standstill pending future developments. The following are this weeks' quotations.—Reuter.

20's Water Bundles 8 5/8—9 5/8d. per lb.
30's Water Bundles 9 7/8—10 7/8d. per lb. (Liverpool).
40's Mule Bundles 11 1/8—13 1/4 d. per lb. (Spot 5.63).
Egyptian 60's 16 1/2—18 1/2d. per per lb.


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—:o:—
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1930.

## ONE MORE INDICTMENT.

—:o:—

We would draw our readers' special attention to the article entitled "In The Stricken Land" by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, published in two instalments in our issues of Thursday and Friday. In them he narrates the impressions of a tour in some of the afflicted areas in Gujerat. The impressions are based on his personal observations and on well-sifted evidence he received from men on the spot. The special importance of his observations is that its author has all along been and still is one of the best friends of Government, besides being an ex-Executive Councillor and a strict constitutionalist. The extreme restraint with which he writes and the meticulous care he takes in rather understating than overstating ugly facts give one the impression that as an official he would probably have given plainer expression to his inevitable righteous indignation. The impressions are also interesting as they substantially tally with those of other responsible, disinterested persons, for example, Mrs. Kshama Row, Mr. H. N. Brailsford and the two representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee and J. K. Mehta. Will Government continue to say that impressions like these are "fanciful hysterical stories"?

Sir Lalubhai proceeded on his tour not to make political capital of his impressions but because, in his own words: "I felt that as one interested in the welfare of the agriculturists it was my duty to see for myself their condition in the villages of the talukas visited by Messrs. Brailsford and Mahadeo (Desai) and also some others". One of his earliest impressions must have opened his eyes very wide indeed when on Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, his companion, saying to the villagers that a "Saheb" from Bombay had come up to have a talk with them, "those present said they had nothing to do with Sahebs". And as he went from village to village, he found fairly ample grounds for their taking up such an attitude, prompted partly by fear and partly by disgust. The following incident, reported by Sir Lalubhai, is suggestive. When some villagers were persuaded to enter into a talk with official Sahebs, some of the villagers quietly but firmly said that they would not pay any revenue unless they were ordered to do so by Gandhiji: "During this talk and discussion they were asked if they recognised His Majesty the King-Emperor as the Ruler or Gandhiji. Some young hot-heads said that they looked upon Gandhiji as their Ruler. .... Three persons were arrested on the spot." Because of such incidents the villagers said to Sir Lalubhai: "How can we now meet European officials and talk to them, for some remark or other may lead us into jail."

Sir Lalubhai's main impressions are: (1) that orders for premature paying up of land revenue have been served indiscriminately on whole villages even including those which have not taken any vow of non-payment; (2) that in the execution of orders there has been unnecessary use of force and that "power seems to be gradually passing from the hands of the revenue official into the hands of the Police"; (3) that "though the movement (of non-payment) is now confined to a few talukas and not to all villages in these talukas, the policy of the Collectors of using coercion to terrorise them into submission will have a contrary effect"; and (4) that finally "unless steps are taken to create a spirit of confidence and good-will, the movement is likely to spread to other parts of Gujerat and may in course of time affect other areas". Sir Lalubhai has no doubt that the villagers are determined to fight to the finish. Of Bardoli, he writes: "The Bardoli villagers, men and women are as determined to continue the fight to the bitter end as in other places. ..... When bidding goodbye to these people I realised that I had seen a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-confidence, the existence of which I would not have believed had I not seen it myself and that also not in a solitary instance but all over the taluka."

The prompt and permanent solution of the whole problem of which the no-tax campaign is only one aspect requires a move on the part of higher authorities than the Bombay Government. But the latter in their own interests and those of the public ought to institute without further delay an independent inquiry into the allegations of coercion and terrorism brought against local subordinate officials by responsible persons one after another. It is our duty to warn Government once again against their tendency to dismiss a host of such charges as "hysterical stories."

## WILL NOT WASH.

The anti-national section of the local Press made futile efforts to make capital out of Mr. Munshi's fast. Fantastic tales were woven round the incident, the Congress was pictured as a body rent with dissensions. The letter we publish elsewhere to-day from a number of Satyagrahis released from jail and the statement Mr. Munshi made to the Associated Press indicate how false these stories about a fissiparous tendency in the national movement are. The authorities may go on declaring one Congress organisation after another illegal. We have repeatedly warned them against the folly of such repression. But in spite of stories invented in quarters where certain actions of the Congress are naturally unpalatable as injurious to British vested interests and in spite of the repressive policy of the authorities, can any impartial observer say that the national struggle has slackened? If officialdom were not so bankrupt in imaginative statesmanship it would be the first to acknowledge this.

## WINNIE DOES IT.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the political vagabond, whose brilliance lies in betraying, from time to time, his own principles with glorious recklessness, can be trusted to be sensational. He always insists on being so even at the expense of ordinary decency and good taste. And he has not failed in his latest attempt. For his outburst against India has immediately evoked howls of praise and thunders of denunciation in the Press. It is true that his assertions regarding Englishmen's right and powers, for instance "Our right and our power to restrict Indian constitutional libeties are unchallengeable",—are as preposterous as they are impudent and insolent. But he deserves undeniably the congratulations of the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" —what has happened to the "Daily Mail"?—for, his brutally frank ravings certainly represent the Imperialist view about India—the view of those who dictate policy to British Governments.

This is not to imply, however, that we do not sympathise with those who have been placed in the uncomfortable position of explaining away Mr. Churchill's indiscreet and premature outspokenness. We do so. But our heart goes out to Lord Irwin's "delegates" who must surely be smarting under the outrageous insult offered to them. The provocation is grave enough in all conscience. But our "delegates" are nothing if not plucky old campaigners. Has not Premier MacDonald patted them on the back and given them "Status" by conferring with them at the same table? They have outlived worse attacks on their representative, character and their confidence in the Round Table Conference. They will outlive this also. As to "Indian politicians and their dupes" they would have congratulated Mr. Churchill on exposing British intentions and purpose. But in view of his tragic optimism regarding the end of "Gandhism", Mr. Churchill urgently calls for pity.

## TEACHING OF HISTORY IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

(By A Student of History.)

The Bombay University has a curious syllabus for the teaching of History. Students going in for the Matriculation Examination are indeed made to read the histories of India and England. But, for the next two years of College life, the Arts students have almost nothing of History. The field is kept fallow for one year during the First Year Class; or perhaps the principle of rotation is being applied by providing a course of Physics, which disappears in the Inter Arts Class, only to re-appear once again as a voluntary subject for B. A.

After the field has been kept fallow for a year—during which period the students very comfortably forget what they learnt for their Entrance Examination—they are again introduced to the subject, albeit in a cautious manner, by having Indian History and Administration as a compulsory subject. The first adjunct is a mere ornament, there being little of History as such.

In B. A., History is introduced as a half subject in combination with Economics and Politics. Since 1926, however, there is now a separate Honours Course for History. But how splendid the Pass Course is! Students who had their first lesson in English History in the High School and had nothing of it for the next two years are now made to specialise in a particular period, namely, from 1756 to 1920, as if their general knowledge of the History of England has been so profound that they are now to specialise in a part of it only. To a less extent, the same is the case with Indian History. The result in short, is that a B. A. who has taken his degree with Honours in History possesses a knowledge of the histories of England and India which is perhaps less than that possessed by an Intermediate student of many an Indian university where they have got a longer and better course for History even in the Intermediate Examination.

The result is disastrous. History and Economics being combined subjects in our University professors of Economics with this knowledge of History are not infrequently required to teach B. A. Classes in History. With their very scanty knowledge of the subject, they can neither make it instructive nor interesting to their students who, in their turn, feel little inclined towards it especially after a lapse of compelte two years. One is forced to entertain the suspicion that the whole syllabus is arranged in such a way as to kill the interest of a student in this subject. The University, as it were, dissuades students from specialising in this branch of knowledge.

It is therefore no wonder to find that while the largest number of students offer History and Economics in their optional group for the Pass Course, very few go in for Honours in History. Indeed it can be safely asserted that had it not been for the fact that History and Economics are a combined group, few students would have taken up History as a separate subject.

The whole syllabus in History calls for urgent over-hauling. There should be an optional course in History right from the F. Y. Class. The human mind is not like a plot of agricultural land that is will gain in fertility by remaining fallow for a period; nor can the principle of the rotation of crops be applied in drawing up University Courses. There must be continuity in the study of a subject and no absurd gaps in-between.

# THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

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## LACK OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

(BY SWAMI VISHWANAND.)

The silent, peaceful revolution that is going on throughout the length and breadth of the subcontinent has drawn the attention of the admiring world. The movement is unique in the history of world. The moral and spiritual force stored up by the 'tapas' of the weaver of Sabarmati for fifteen long years, has been released and has flooded the whole country. The sleeping Leviathan has woke up at long last! And it seems the prophecy of he patriot-saint of modern India is going to be fulfilled: "The longest night seems to be passing away, the sorest troubles seems to be coming to an end at last, the seeming corpse appears to be awakening and a voice is coming to us. Like a breeze from the Himalayas, it is bringing life into the almost dead bones and muscles, the lethargy is passing away, and only the blind cannot see that she is awakening, this motherland of ours from her deep long sleep."

It is only the land of Goutam Buddha which could produce a political leader like Mahatma Gandhi. "Anger cannot be conquered by anger, hatred cannot be conquered by hatred—hatred can be conquered only by Love." This was the message given by the Enlightened one twenty-five centuries ago; and a countryman of his has boldly come out to-day to apply th same principle in international politics. To the nations of Europe, nurtured on the politics of Machiavelli and the ethics of Hobbes, its appearing as an enigma. But the thinking and sober people of the war-weary world will find in it a ray of hope in the midst of the thickening glooms.

### EXPERIENCE OF ARMAGEDDON.

Europe does not seem to have become wiser by the experience of the Armageddon, which demanded sacrifice of nine million beings, made in the image of God to Moloch. The world is receding from a great resolve made over the bodies of the glorious dead. The war-mongers are rattling the sabre again. In July, 1930, speaking at a banquet of the International Congregational Council, Mr. Lloyd George, who was Prime Minister of England during the greater part of the World War, said:— "I live in a quiet place in Surrey, far away from any towns, and I went there for quietness; yet, every day I can hear the rattle of machine-guns in one camp, the hoarse roar of guns in another camp, and now and then I can hear the boom of the naval artillery down in the direction of Portsmouth and the new banking aeroplanes, what for? To slaughter men. And this is going on now in every land on earth—I beg your pardon, in every civilized land on earth. It is really time the churches took this in hand." This is the cry of despair one, who should be the most potent force in restoring peace in Europe!

Nothing has been more gratifying in the proceedings of the London Conference than the declaration by the Cabinet Ministers that they want to see India a world force. Verily, India is going to be a world force. But, what will be the contribution of India to the world? Her past history tells that like the dew that falls unseen and unheard, yet brings into being the fairest of roses, she has conquered the world by peace and love. It is not by marching cohorts over the dead bodies and rending the sky by the plaintive cry of widows and orphans that she has conquered other nations.

### THEIR HIGH DESTINY.

Indians are becoming conscious of their high destiny. The glorious part which our mothers and sisters are playing in the struggle has been beyond the dream of the most ardent feminist. The student of Indian history knows that the emergence of women has been most remarkable, but it has been possible only because the call of the nation has come in the name of truth and non-violence. The sacrifice of millionaires and of men, who erstwhile were Bohemians, is filling every Indian with joy and hope. But there is a rift in the lute!

The Hindu-Muslim wrangling is striking a discordant note. Is it a fight between Allah and Rama? No, it is nothing but ignoble scrambling for loaves and fishes. Ignorance is the cause of all suffering—says the Vedanta. The Hindus and Muslims, although they have lived in this land for almost one thousand years have not tried to understand one another, to know the culture and religion of the other. There are zealots and fanatics in both the camps who go on emphasising the points of difference and thereby widen the fulf.

### SOLVING A WORLD PROBLEM.

Through the dispensation of benign Providence, whose hidden hand guides the course of history, the Chritians and the Muslims, the Jews and Zoroastrians have commingled with the Hindus in this ocean of humanity, in this land of Bharata. India will have to solve the world problem. The problem of ruce, colour and creed which is baffling the solution of politicians will be solved here. India is God's chemical factory for manufacturing religious synthesis. Will any man in his senses believe that the seventy million Muslims can be driven back to the deserts of Arabia? Will it be wise on the part of Muslims to cultivate extra-territorial patriotism when they find their cherished Caliphate has vanished in the air and that the two strong men of Turkey and Persia are determined to put down the Mullahs?

But the heart of young India is sound. The youths will have nothing to do with the communalists and place-hunters. And we are seeing under our very nose the wonderful spectacle of young Hindus and young Muslims fraternising with one another. Years back, Swami Vivekananda wrote to a Mahomedan friend, "The future India that I dream of will consist of Islamic body and Vedantic brain." India will have to build up a noble type of civilization which will be based not on hatred and competition but on love and co-operation. Her sons and daughters cannot afford to quarrel at this moment. They will make a pact which will be sealed with love and good-will.

# CASTE AND OUT-CASTE

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## LABOUR'S DECLASSES

(BY CHRONICLER.)

Minister Morrison's reference to Sir Oswald Mosley's manifesto outlining his new plan of British economic reconstruction "as the world-shaking manifesto by the much-advertised and rather new member of the Labour Party still with certain amount of true blue Tory blood in his veins", which Reuter reported the other day, sounds more like court-room flattery than a sneer that it was probably intended to be.

### THE ROBOT.

One is not certain whether 'Minister' Morrison is not a Church of England 'padre' owing to Reuter's employment of the rather unusual, Americanised designation. Presumably, he is a colleague of 'Railwayman' Thomas on the Unemployment Committee (or whatnot) although he does not happen to be as well-advertised as Sir Oswald Mosley in regard to either political or purely ethnological 'blue blood's His name, certainly for the millions of Reuter's patrons in India, may have been Smith or Brown or even Brooks (also spelt Brookes) of Sheffield instead of Morrison and we would not have cared (nor ever need care) to investigate what amount of 'true blue Tory blood' coursed through his veins. It is extremely doubtful, indeed, whether his utterance is anything more than a common-place, clumsy sneer of 'class-consciousness', a mere claptrap of the proletarian Pilate, prophet and elocutionist!

### BLOOD FEUD.

Instead, on the other hand, of possessing the quality, however mediocre, of an epigram or effective repartee, Mr. Morrison's sneer reeks with the crude vulgarity and penny 'braggadoccio' of an inferiority (as well as, since the terms are fluid enough to be interchangeable, superiority) complex. Psychologically considered, it conjures up all the sinister superstitions and awe of 'blue blood' that oppress the self-consciousness of the shabby-genteel and the infamously poor—the poor, that is to say, who must always press their tatters to your nostril, filling your soul with repulsion and hatred. Men like Mosley, Baldwin, Bridgeman and A. J. Cook (who is dubbed 'petit-bourgeois' as though the insult meant nothing to Minister 'Railwayman' Thomas!) have the rare privilege of having this sneer shouted at them from every slum and villa, not to mention some dilapidated, heavily mortgaged castle.

### MORRISON TEST.

Do Oswald Mosley and Oliver Baldwin and the gallant younger Bridgeman feel ashamed of their heredity of the 'true-blue Tory blood' as poor Plotinus felt ashamed of his physical body? And has Minister Morrison any table of values in blood-test to offer? We are not sure that there is any pure bred 'blue' blood to-day either in England or Europe that has kept up its patrician colour and quality, what with the new aristocracy of wealth, structure of society built up by the European industrialism and the new aristocracy of the gutter (as Mr. Shaw might say). The old aristocracy has crumbled into dust with the disappearance of old castes in Europe and England. But some of its most enduring virtue persists and its strain has brought into existence a still newer aristocracy —it is the aristocracy of intellect and culture which leads, as it has always done in the past, the forces of rebellion and idealism.

### MOSLEY'S ORDEAL.

The 'class-conscious' proletariat may hiss at and howl down Mosley and his wife for the only reason that Nature could not enable them to claim the hall-mark of 'working-class' parentage. Pariahs amongst their blood-clan, these unfortunates remain aliens and suspect in the ranks of the proletariat. The tyranny to which they are subjected must be humanly unpleasant if equally heroic. But they ought to be flattered: Minister Morrison's flattery must be suffered.

# NOTES OF THE DAY.

### "True Blue Tory" Solicitude.

The "Morning Post" of London is almost breaking under the burden of solicitude for Mussalmans. It "can understand why Mr. Sastri wants Dominion Status, but we confess we cannot understand why Mr. Jinnah should want it." For, under Dominion Status, would not the Muslim community "be doomed to perpetual Government by the Hindu majority." The "Morning Post" need not be unneessarily alarmed. Both Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jinnah have decided to do without "Dominion Status" even according to their own connotation of the term, which, in actual fact, is a mutilation of it.

### Duty of Muslims.

But the "Morning Post's" sympathy—although it will be regarded in Europe as well as in India as an impertinent nonsense—must not be allowed to go unacknowledged by that section of the Mussalmans that seeks to invest the "14 points" with almost divine inviolability. Muslim "leaders" like the Hon. Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Sir Fazli Husain and the rump that assembled at Lucknow ought to use the cables in this matter also. It will do the "Morning Post's" heart good to receive the message that "Indian Mussalmans" have no intention of being "doomed", and, that they would rather enjoy the great blessings of "perpetual Government" by the British "Trustees".

### Touching Eulogy.

Speaking at a banquet given to some Cabinet Ministers by the Hyderabad Delegation Sir Akbar Hydari "paid a very warm tribute to Lord Irwin to whose statesmanship, love for India and far-sighted vision the (Round Table) Conference owed its inception. If the Conference succeeded, it would be due to Lord Irwin's and Mr. Benn's influence and good-will." This must have proved very touching indeed, although there is no reference in the report to tears of gratitude shed by Mr. Benn in appreciation, on behalf of himself and Lord Irwin of Sir Akbar's sentiments. But now let us turn to another side of the picture, painted by one, equally interested in the Conference.

### The Other Side.

"But how on earth", asks 'Scrutator' in the "Indian Daily Mail," "can he (Mr. Benn) hope for any permanent success to come out of the Conference, as long as he permits the Government of India to do its best to kill the National movement whenever it expresses itself and invites the dislike of the old regime?" Sir Akbar's eulogy and optimism are intelligible enough. They derive ample justification from the fact of his representing an Indian State. But what about the 'Liberals' as represented by our confrere? There is a conflict between their views and attitude. Yet, it is equally intelligible. An equal mixture of contradictions, however, injudicious, is of the essence of Liberalism. A Liberal can easily be harmlessly optimistic in a background of pessimism.

# Prosecution Must Prove Unlawful Membership.

## HIGH COURT'S RULING FOR CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

### Acquittals In Satara And Nasik Cases.

### OVERT ACTS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT CONVICTION.

The proper principles to apply in the cases of unlawful associations under Section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act were clearly enunciated by the Chief Justice Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Justice Murphy in disposing of three cases from Nasik and Satara.

These three cases were heard together because they had certain features in common, viz., that they were charged with being members of associations which were declared unlawful in a notification in the Gazette Extraordinary, dated 19th August.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES.

In their comprehensive judgments their Lordships enunciated certain important principles.

(1) That when an association which is legal is declared illegal by a notification, its members are presumed to have ceased their connection with it, and the members are not required to do anything specific to terminate their membership. It is for the prosecution to affirmatively prove membership of the accused by producing evidence of overt acts done by him from which membership could be presumed.

(2) That sufficient time and opportunity must be allowed, after the notification is printed in the Gazette, to enable those who desire to dissociate themselves from the bodies declared illegal, to do so.

THE NASIK CASE.

The case was a reference from the Sessions Judge of Nasik. The accused are Bhaggappa Vithobappa Gulwe and Ramchandra Bhikaji Mahajan, President and Secretary respectively of an association known as "Kaydabhanz Mandal" (law-breaking society) which, it was alleged, continued to function under the altered name of "Yudha-Mandal" (war council). They were sentenced to 4 months R. I. and 3 months' R.I. respectively by the F. C. Magistrate of Nasik. The accused did not take part in the proceedings. They were arrested on 28th August, i.e. 5 days after the notification.

In referring the case to the High Court, the Sessions Judge of Nasik, Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, observed "The accused cannot be convicted unless it is affirmatively proved by the prosecution that they continued to be members of the association after it was declared illegal.

THE SATARA CASE.

The two other cases which are revisional applications by the accused, are from Satara District.

In one case, Shripad Ramchandra Jog and Vinayak Narhar Joglekar, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of Tasgam Congress Committee in Karad Taluka, were sentenced under Section 17 (1) to 4 months' R. I. and fine. The accused appealed to High Court.

In the other case Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar and Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar, President and Secretary respectively of the Karad Taluka Congress Committee, were sentenced to 3 months' and fine by the Sessions Judge of Satara (this was the reduced sentence in appeal). The accused appoached the High Court in revision.

HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment observed: "The first question which arises in all the cases is whether the Crown is bound to prove that the accused were members of the association in question after it was declared unlawful. For the purpose of my judgment I will assume that the accused were all members of the association in question immediately before it was declared unlawful. Under Secton 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act the local Government is empowered by notification in the Gazette to declare an association unlawful on the grounds mentioned therein which are in effect that the association constitutes a danger to public peace. The declaration was published on August 21 and the accused were arrested in the two revision cases on August 22 and in the reference case on August 24, and it is argued that if the accused are shown to have been members of the association on August 21 it must be presumed that they remained members on 22nd and 24th. No doubt if no change had taken place in the status of the association that presumption would properly be made. But in all the cases a very material change had taken place in the status of the association between August 20th and 22nd. It had been declared unlawful and membership thereof involved criminal liability. It seems to me that there can be no justification whatever of presuming that because a person was a member of an association which was lawful he remained a member of that association after it had been declared unlawful. To make such a presumption would in my view be to ignore both the presumption of innocence which is always made in a criminal case and the presumption which is made in cases whether civil or criminal that people behave rightly and properly. The principle is embodied in the maxim "omnia prassumuntur rite et solemniter esse acta denec probetur in contrarium", all things are presumed to be rightly done unless the contrary is proved. It seems to me that when the local Government declares a particular association to be unlawful the courts must presume that the citizens will recognise the declaration which is made after all for their good to preserve the public safety and will loyally carry it out and that they will cease absolutely to be members of the association declared unlawful or in any way to act as such.

NO ACTIVE STEP NECESSARY.

Then the case is put for the Crown in a different way, though I think it really comes to the same point. It is said that if the accused say that they cease to be members of the association after it becomes unlawful it is for them to prove that fact. They are stating an affirmative fact and the burden is upon them to prove it, and reliance is placed on section 106 of the Evidence Act. Apart from the answers I have already suggested to the argument put in its first form, I think the answer to the argument in its second form is that there is no necessity for the members of an association declared unlawful to take any active step to bring their connection with the association to an end. There is nothing in section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to impose upon the members of an association declared unlawful the obligation of doing anything specific to terminate their membership and the language of the section seems to be inconsistent with the idea that any such obligation was intended to be imposed.

The normal way of bringing an incorporated association to an end would be by a resolution passed at a general meeting to wind up the association. It is quite plain that the calling of a meeting for that purpose would infringe the provisions of section 17 (1). If it had been intended that some active step should be taken to bring the association to an end one would have expected to find in section 17 provisions savings from illegality meetings called for the purpose of winding up the association and acts done with a view to severing connection with such association, but no such provisions are to be found. If a member writes a letter of resignation he thereby admits that at that moment he is a member of the unlawful association, and the secretary who acts upon such a letter makes a similar admission, and both are liable to be prosecuted. It seems to me that what the legislature has done is to rely on the general declaration of illegality as bringing the association to an end has not required members to take any active step to sever their connection with the body.

It is argued further that if that view prevails it may be very difficult for the Government to procure convictions. But after all the powers conferred by section 16 and 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1968 appear to have been given to the Government to enable them to put an end to the activities of bodies considered to be acting contrary to the public safety, and if the result of the declaration is that these activities automatically cease then the object of the legislature has been achieved. I do not think that the powers given by these sections were intended to be used to make people liable to penalties for having been membres of association at a time when they were lawful, and not unlawful."

On the facts of the three cases his Lordship could not find any evidence whatever that any of the accused acted as member of the associations declared unlawful after the date when they were so declared. The convictions and sentences were therefore quashed.

JUSTICE MURPHY: "BURDEN OF PROOF NOT ON ACCUSED."

Mr. Justice Murphy in delivering a concurrent judgment observed:

"There is a real difficulty where as here, the arrests of its members follow immediately or as soon as may be on the publication of the notification, for as there is no time for the persons concerned to dissociate themselves from the association which are become unlawful. So there can be no opportunity for the prosecution to prove continuing membership and if there are to be convictions at all in these circumstances they must rest on a presumption of continuance, and though nominally, for being, in reality for having been, a member of an association which has since become unlawful. If the immediate effect of the notification is interpreted otherwise, obviously all members of an association notified unlawful are necessarily guilty of an offence within an impossibly short interval of the notification being published, and the presumption of innocence is done away with. It is true that the possibility is that a person hastily resigning would perhaps not be prosecuted by the executive but technically he would still be guilty. I think that the act of notification did not shift the burden of proof on the accused."

# PROTEST AGAINST MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

## Released Congressmen "Are Not Out For Power."

Mrs. Perin Captain; Dr. J. N. Choksy; B. R. Dhurandhar; Ramdas Pratap and L. B. Niphadkar, D. R. Gharpure, D. C. Mody; G. N. Desai; S. K. Ptil; N. J. Manjrekar; S. D. Palekar; V. N. Patankar.

During the last two or three days reports have appeared in a section of the press regarding Mr. Munshi's fast in which allegations of a serious character have been made against the Congress workers who have now returned from the jail. It has been suggested in certain papers that Mr. Munshi was "Mediating" on behalf of these released workers who, it is alleged are out for power. We are not in a position to know how and from what source these misleading rumours must have originated.

With a view to clarify our position and to remove any misunderstanding that might have been created by these reports of a propagandist character, we hereby categorically deny every allegation made against the released prisoners. It is perfectly untrue that we, the released prisoners, are out for any power. The interests of the movement are and shall ever remain dearer to us than any personal considerations that might be imputed to us.

We must incidently make it clear that Mr. Munshi's fast had nothing to do with the released prisoners; nor had we deputed him to do any "mediation" on our behalf.

We assure the public of Bombay that we shall never make ourselves responsible for anything that will in any way harm the national struggle which is our supreme concern in this hour of national crisis.

# "BHAI SAHEB KOTWAL."

Sjt. K. K. Sampat M. A. (Oxon) the 8th Dictator of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp who has been sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment has been succeeded by Sjt. Purushottam Keshav Kotwal well-known as "Bhaisaheb Kotwal." He is an old graduate of the Bombay University. An advanced social worker and reformer, he has been leading the life of an ascetic for years. For nearly 2 years he was with Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa and also in Champaran. He was for some time, also tutor and guardian to the present Maharajah of Indore. He is a Marathi writer of considerable merit and has translated Mahatma Gandhiji's "Guide to Health."

# SJT. CHIMANLAL SHAH.

(From A Correspondent.)

GHATKOPER, December 10.

Mr. Chimanlal P. Shah of Ghatkopar, who is released from Thana Jail on the 8th instant, is reduced by 20 pounds in weight. His present weight is 114. It is sad to note that his younger son aged 2-1/2 years died, due to an attack of pneumonia only four days ago, before the release of Mr. Shah.

# FOREIGN CLOTH REMOVED UNDER POLICE ESCORT.

KARACHI, December 11.

Foreign cloth valued at over Rs. 30,000 constituting the entire stock of a firm, was removed secretly in three lorries this morning from the Goverdandas Cloth Market under police guard to an unknown destination outside Karachi. Large crowds collected outside the firm's shop when the news eventually leaked out and the lady Congress dictator Kiki Bhen, was sen tfor. When the arrived she found the shop empty and the police preparing to go home.—A. P.

# DICTATOR OF MALAD ON TRIAL.

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## "Jawahar Day" Procession Sequel

### 2 MONTHS' S. I. PREFERRED TO RS. 60 FINE

Sjt. Govind Keroba Date, "Dictator" of Malad Congress Committee was convicted on Friday by the First Class City Magistrate of Bandra, Mr. F. T. Fernandez and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60 or in default two months' simple imprisonment. Sjt. Date refused to pay the fine and preferred to go to jail.

The accused was charged under Sections 65 (b), 61 (q) and 61 (r) of the District Police Act for causing annoyance to public and obstructing traffic

The prosecution story was that the accused took out a procession at Malad on November 16 in connection with "Jawahar Day" and disobeyed the order of the Sub-Inspector of Andheri to disperse the procession.

D. S. Bokhil Sub-Inspector of Police Andheri in his evidence for the prosecution stated that he learnt on November 15 that "Jawahar Day" would be celebrated at Malad on the following day, by taking out a procession in the evening. Accordingly he went to Malad on November 16. At about 5—0 p. m. a procession of about 125 persons including women and children started from the Rama's Temple. The accused was leading the processionists who were carrying National flags and shouting national slogans.

The accused was ordered by the witness to disperse the procession but he refused to obey the order and declared his determination to lead the procession. He (accused) was thereupon arrested and removed to the outpost. The accused was the "Dictator" of the Malad Congress Committee.

Hari S. Savant and Gopal Raoji Marathe both Head Constabes of Malad gave evidence for the prosecution and corroborated the evidence of the first witness.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He refused to take part in the proceedings but made a written statement in which he said that the Malad Congress Committee of which he was the "Dictator" was not an unlawful association and all its activities were peaceful.

The Magistrate held the accused guilty under Section 65 of the District Police Act and Section 61 (q) of the same Act read with Section 114 of the I. P. C. but acquitted him of the charge under Section 61 (r) of the District Police Act. He convicted the accused accordingly and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 on each charge or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.

Sjt. Date refused to pay the fine and was removed to jail. Several of his friends who were present garlanded him heavily.

# BOYS MARCHED TO LOCK-UP AND REPRIMANDED

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AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

A group of boys took out a foreign cloth funeral procession this morning, shouting the usual slogans and collecting foreign cloth for making a bonfire of them. They were stopped by the police near Bala Hanumans Temple. Two of them were taken to the City Police Lines where they were reprimanded and then let off.—A. P.

# RACING REFLECTIONS.

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## Incorrect Report Contradicted.

In the issue of the "Chronicle" dated December 9 there appeared under the heading "Racing Reflections" by "Pilot" the following sentences:—

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C have soon got busy on an enquiry. In the course of a season there are always numerous instances of inconsistent running and Money-Talks comparative running in the Stockton Plate and the Erning Plate certainly received an explanation. The son of Greenback was known to be in good work and was made a strong order over 7 furlongs on the second day. He made a poor show and at no stage did he shape like a probable winner. A week later, Mr. Pine's colt turned up in the Erning Plate, making the race safe almost a furlong from home. The Stewards of the meeting expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the colt's running and thought it fit to administer a caution to the trainer and the jockey who rode the horse on both occasions."

We are now authorized to state that the statement the trainer of "Money-Talks" Mr. Ryan was cautioned is entirely without foundation. The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. issued a notice on December 8 in which it was stated that Howell the jockey who rode "Money-Talks" was "severely cautioned" but no mention was made of any cautioning of the trainer Mr. Ryan.

We deeply regret the incorrect report published in the "Chronicle."

# SUBURBAN CONGRESSMEN ACQUITTED.

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## No Evidence To Prove Charge.

Judgment was delivered on Friday at Bandra by Mr. Bhide Acting City Magistrate in the case against Sjt. S. S. Naik the president of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee Sjt. V. V. Naik secretary of the same Committee and four others.

Th accused were arrested on October 31, and were charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for being members of an unlawful Association viz. the Suburban District Congress Committee.

The first two accused were undefended. The third accused Sjt. G. K. Chemburkar was defended by Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. Paralkar while the remaining three accused were defended by Mr. Bhadkamkar. Mr. Nerurkar conducted the case for the prosecution.

The Magistrate acquitted all the accused in this case relying on a High Court ruling. The Magistrate held that though the accused were connected with the association before it was declared unlawful on October 10, there was no evidence to show that they continued to be its members after that period.

# CASE AGAINST GHATKOPAR ACCUSED.

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## Mr. Mehta Makes An Oral Statement.

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 12.

The hearing in the case against Mr. K. F. Mehta and 22 others of Ghatkopar, who were arrested on the Jawahar Day, was resumed by Mr. Domingo, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, at Bandra to-day, at 9-20 a.m.

Mr. Balsara, on behalf of accused No. 1, cross-examined Mr. Chaubal, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, Mr. Kadam, the Sub-Inspector of Ghatkopar, Raosaheb Kakeri, the Deputy Police Superintendent, Mr. Varadkar, the reader in the D. S. P. office, and three other constables of Ghatkopar.

MR. MEHTA'S ORAL STATEMENT.

When asked to make a statement Mr. K. F. Mehta, accused No. 1, made an oral statement in the course of which he said that he had gone to the Maidan at 6-45 a.m. on Jawahar Day to report the function, as he was instructed by the News Editor of his paper ("The Bombay Chronicle") the previous day. He had no knowledge of the ban. When he was asked to clear out, he said that he was clearing out, but when the policemen pushed him, he protested on which he was pushed all along. When he was brought down to the Agra Road, adjoining the Maidan, he was told by the police that he was under arrest. When he said that he was a reporter of the "Chronicle" on duty, the police said that he could say that at the police station. He was kept under a policeguard, who, on a request being made to see the Resident Magistrate, said that he (Magistrate) was very busy, so he (the accused) could see him after one hour. When he was called to register his name and address, he showed the "Letter of Authority" to the Resident Magistrate. He also showed it to the Deputy Police Superintendent.

As some of the other accused wanted to give their statements in writing, the Court granted the permission to do so to-morrow. At this stage the hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

# MR. HORMASJI A. DUBASH DEAD.

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## An Active Parsi Worker.

The death took place in Bombay, of Mr. Hormasji Ardeshar Dubash, the well-known florist of Bombay, at his residence, Chapsey Mansion, at Altamount Road, on Thursday. Mr. Dubash's activities for the welfare of the needy and his less fortune co-religionists is well-known. Besides giving or securing help to those who badly needed it, he made it almost his hobby to initiate children of poor Parsis into Zoroastrianism, by raising funds (and incurring, many times, heavy out-oo-pocket expenses, to meet deficits) either in private gatherings or in public functions, especially on the death anniversary day of the late Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji. Only in last August he celebrated the 31st anniversary of the great Parsi doctor, with such initiation ceremony, also with the wedding ceremony of a poor Parsi couple. During the last 31 years he thus helped many poor families by initiating into Zoroastrianism over a hundred children and uniting into wedlock many poor Parsi couples. Besides, he also had made a name as a well-known florist, and his artistic work in preparing dainty bouquets, garlands, etc., of choicest flowers, for functions, private or public (either for prominent citizens or high officials) was much admired. By his regrettable death the Parsis have lost one of their most active workers, who stuck to his charitable work religiously undeterred by obloquy and opposition from some interested quarters.

# NO SAVIOURS OF FARMERS LIKE GANDHIJI AND VALLABHBHAI.

## Honour Of Gujarat Farmers Is Safe In Sardar's Hands.

### IMAM SAHEB RECALLS PROPHETS MIGRATION AND HOPES PRESENT MIGRATION WILL BE EQUALLY MEMORABLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 9.

Sjts. Thakkar and Imam Saheb conveyed Sardar Vallabhbhai's message to the peasants of Gujerat at Gangpore, a vilage in Palsana Taluka, Baroda State on the 7th inst., where they had assembled in their thousands to receive the Sardar who was however unable to be present owing to his sudden arrest.

Mr. Keshavbhai Ganeshji read the message Mr. Mahadevbhai wrote for the farmers of Bardoli, in anticipation of his arrest as follows:—

"I hoped to meet you in company with the Sardar. Sardar and myself expected to be arrested together. But God desired it otherwise. I have not been able to meet you all but I met some of your representatives who came to Sabarmati. My joy knew no bounds when I saw the lustre in their eyes, when I saw their determination to fight to a finish at the cost of their life. Be firm in your determination to the last. It was always my desire to partake of your happiness and misery from the time I got an opportunity of serving you in 1928, I ardently desired to know about you. The sufferings you are undergoing today gives glimpse of hope of how much more you are prepared to suffer in the future. You have jumped into this struggle with the names of Gandhiji and the Sardar on your lips. The reason for it is that such a burning faith is enlightened in you all that Gandhiji's renunciation and the Sardar's heroism are simply for the welfare of farmers. No saviours of the farmers like these two were ever born. Go forward in the struggle with the names of these two saviours."

GOD WILL PROTECT THEM.

Sjt. Amratlal V. Thakkar then rose to deliver the message of the Sardar. He gave a graphic description of the Sardar's arrest the previous night at Dr. Kanuga's bungalow. The Sardar requested Thakkar Bapa to deliver the following message to the people.

"How can I tell you about the Sardar's faith in you? Kaira is his birth-place. He looks to the Kaira farmers with love and pride. But he has told me at the last moment that his faith is greater in the humble farmers of Bardoli than in the proud ones of Kaira. I have never known in the world a farmer of the type of Bardoli sticking adamantly to his pledge. I firmly believe, he will be ruined, he will be torn to pieces but he will never break his pledge. The honour of the farmers of Gujarat, the honour of Gandhiji and mine is in his hands and it is my faith that honour is safe in his hands. I have no anxiety for what will be the state of farmers. God will protect them."

PROPHET'S MIGRATION.

Next rose Imam Saheb, who also narrated the talk he had the privilege to have had with Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, the previous evening. He further said, "The Sardar to-day is more present amongst us by his absence than he would have been by his presence. By remaining present here bodily, his presence would have been felt for the time being and by the present assembly only. But the fact that he has been torn from us by the Government has left an impression on us which will last us for the whole term of his imprisonment and which has already travelled beyond this assembly into the hearts of the 320 millions of Indians. He further narrated for the benefit of the migrated population and their helpers the old history of Hijrat or the Prophet's migration from Mecca to Madina.

The holy migrators were received 1,300 years ago as members of their own families by the people of Madina, who shared with them equally their hearths and homes, their food, their clothes, their utensils, their cattle and their servants. Sjt. Imam Saheb hoped the present Hijrat for the sake of the country will be immemorable like the olden one which was for the sake of God and Religion. Imam Saheb closed with a beautiful interpretation of the 'pledge' in the light of Islamic philosophy. He said the peasants had pledged themselves to their Sardar by their word and they could never go back on it, with impunity".

PEASANTS WELCOME TO SARDAR.

The main function of presenting the address was then performed by Sjt. Bhikhabhai Kasanji Patel of Umrakh, whose services for the community both in South Africa and home are well-known. The address said that the peasants welcoming their Sardar in their Hijrat has a peculiarity of its own. It prays that the peasants may have the ability to prove equal to the high hopes entertained for them by their Sardar and the Mahatmaji. It is signed as "Your younger brothers and sisters, the peasant population between the rivers Kim and Damanganga".

The address along with a purse was presented, in the absence of the Sardar, to his representatives. After short speeches were delivered by a few peasants and workers, and the photograph of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was garlanded, the meeting terminated. The early feeling of disappointment on account of Sjt. Vallabhbhai's absence had vanished and the people left Gangadhara vibrating with fresh courage and determination.

# OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

—:o:—

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received The Thakor of Jambhughoda at Government House Bombay on Friday.

The Hon'ble Sir George and Lady Schuster, the Hon'ble Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. R. D. Bell and Mr. G. Wiles lunched at Government House Bombay on Friday.

The following dined at Government House Bombay on Friday: The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Mrs. Beaumont, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. and Mrs. Blackwell, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brander, Sir Nussarwanji Choksy, the Hon'ble the Archdeacon and Mrs. Martindale, Dr. A. da Silva, Mr. J. W. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Jellaluddin Khan Keyhan, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. P. K. Gilroy, Lt.-Colonel W. C. Hutcheson, Lt.-Colonel H. E. Lane, Captain and Mrs. E. H. Dauglish, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dastur, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Entwistle, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gennings, Mr. L. A. Halsall, Mr. Ishwardas Luknmidas, Mr. A. Kirko Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Macdonell, Dr. F. N. Moss, Mr. A. T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia and Mr. H. C. Whitehouse.

—:o:—

EUROPEAN PLANTER.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

A telegram from Pollachi says that a European planter of the Thaimudi Estate was attacked by the Estate coolies on Tuesday night at his residence, and that they inflicted serious injuries with sharp instruments on the shoulder blade and forehand. The planter is reported to be lying in the Estate hospital in a serious condition.

# STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Premier this morning met Sirdar Ujjal Singh and Sirdar Sampuran Singh at Downing Street. It is expected that about 30 delegates will journey to Chequers to-morrow afternoon.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey has agreed in principle with certain minor alterations to interim report dealing with heads one, two and three. Head six has not yet been dealt with as it is closely connected with head twelve. The report contains an appendix giving the list of subjects provisionally regarded as federal.

It is expected that there will be a plenary session early next week to deal mainly with the question of Burma at which a suggestion will be made that heads four and five should be referred to the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. Finance also will probably come up for consideration next week. It is hoped that it will be possible for Sir Bhupendranath Mitra to remain somewhat longer for this purpose.

To-day's meeting of Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee has been postponed to 15th December. —Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

His Majesty the King to-day received the following delegates for the Round Table Conference: Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Raja of Parlakimedi and Mr. Ghuznavi.—Reuter.

1-15 a. m.

Till a very late hour on Friday night crowds continued to proceed to Kalbadevi to pay their respects to the dead volunteer and the police also continued to resort to lathi charges. At the time of going to Press a Telephonic message from the People's Free Emergency Hospital reports that in all 13 persons have been admitted for treatment.

## SHIPPING.

# N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers | Tons | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yasukunj Maru .. | 12000 | .... | @18Dec |
| Calcutta Maru .. | 5339 | 16 Dec. | 28 Dec |
| *Teurushi Maru .. | 4646 | 18 Dec. | 24 Dec |
| xKaga Maru .. | 5860 | 30 Dec. | 13 Jan. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @12 Jan |
| Uwa Maru | 11000 | .... | @27 Jan |
| *okushima Maru .. | 5976 | 17 Jan. | 30 Jan |
| *Geneva Maru .. | 6781 | 17 Jan. | 24 Jan. |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | .... | @10Feb |
| Tango Maru .. | 6893 | 30 Jan | 13 Feb. |
| Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 11 Feb. | 23 Feb. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @24Feb. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Terukuni Maru | 12000 | 23 Dec. | 8 Jan |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10500 | 7 Jan | 21 Jan |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 21 Jan. | 7 Feb |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tatsuta Maru .. | 22000 | 1 Jan. | 7 Jan. |
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 20 Jan | 27 Jan. |
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | 4 Feb. | 10 Feb |

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
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Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
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Telegrams: "YUSEN."

## Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P.) RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th December, 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, wheat, juwari, masur, linseed, harda, dry-chillies, husk, groundnut seeds and sweeping grain and cotton, cases of glassware, slate pencils, matches and country soaps, bundles of steel hoops, manila rope, gunny bags and iron bolts, packages of machinery, trunk of luggage, hose pipes, tins of kerosene oil and coal tar, empty petrol cans, iron casks, and other various articles, etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. CASH deposit. DELIVERY against balance WITHIN 10 DAYS.

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Apply with one anna stamp to—
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## He's Here!

FEARLESS GENTLEMAN

# Gunboat Jack

WITH

Cannon Ball Mark
RECKLESS ROSE,
AND HIS

Hula Maidens

AT

# LUNA PARK

AND

EXPOSITION,

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NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
Admission to Grounds
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Watch Newspapers For Further Startling Announcements.



SECOND WEEK

RANJIT'S Ringin Romance

# CASTLES IN THE AIR

featuring

Miss Shantakumari

Supported by

Mr. Inamdar

*TIME* 5, 7, 9, 11, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW

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## Amusements


"Come one come all this rock shall fly as soon as I"

Poetry has no meaning if it is not translated into action. Here is the Hero of History Shivaji the Great-as unflinching as rock-as invincible as Nature-as glorious as liberty, dashing and daring-fancy all odds-all instruments of death fearlessly—an unique figure in the annals of Indian History. The first flush Victory. The charge of Maharastrians on the Fortress of Torna—come and see to-day.

COMMENCING TO-DAY

PRABHAT FILM CO., Master piece Production.

Thunder of the Hills

Featuring Pro.—G. R. MANE, Bajjar Cattoo and Miss. KAMASA.

# Majestic Cinema

GIRGAON.

Time 5, 7, 9, 11, Sat. and Sun. 3 P.M. extra show.



Life is a Stage

But Youth is a Sparkling Stage in Life.

Commencing TO-DAY

Chidrika Film Co.'s Beautiful Production

featuring

Miss Roshanara, P. Jairaj, M. Kale, etc.

Yet one thing remains to be added

Youth alone will not sparkle without its A. D. Cs. and attendants and who are they?

Please Consult the Screen at

Unique attraction along with the Film Welknown

ROYAL SAMOAN DANCERS

will Stage their Magnificent Dances.

VISHNU CINEMA

Dubash Theatre, New Dharni Road.

"SPARKLING YOUTH"

Directed by N. MAZUMDAR.

TIME:—5, 7, 9, 11—Sat. Sun. Extra Show at 3 P.M.



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Plain, designed and striped silk shirtings,

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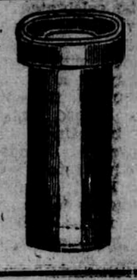
PLEASE





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Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.

Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins, Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers and Chrome Upper Leathers

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DHARAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

*Managing Agents:*—PRATAP PANDIT & CO.


## 82 P. C. FALL IN IMPORTS OF BRITISH CLOTH.

:o:

### Board Of Trade's Statement

LONDON, (By Mail).

The following is the declared value of cotton piece goods exported to India. Abstracted from Board of Trade Returns.

(000 omttted).

| | £ 1 month Oct. 1930 | £ 1 month Oct. 1929 | £ 12 months 1930 | £ ending 1929 | £ Oct. 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GREYS** | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 5 | 84 | 414 | 905 | 960 |
| Madras .. | 22 | 64 | 496 | 685 | 731 |
| Bengal .. | 9 | 943 | 4530 | 7781 | 8242 |
| Burmah .. | 1 | 4 | 19 | 63 | 40 |
| All India .. | 37 | 605 | 5459 | 9434 | 9973 |
| **WHITES** | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 78 | 373 | 3630 | 5416 | 7053 |
| Madras .. | 19 | 67 | 679 | 1001 | 786 |
| Bengal .. | 15 | 75 | 1367 | 2385 | 2418 |
| Burmah .. | 15 | 49 | 549 | 983 | 787 |
| All India .. | 127 | 564 | 6225 | 9765 | 11004 |
| **PRINTED** | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 34 | 216 | 1344 | 2377 | 3407 |
| Madras .. | 3 | 28 | 211 | 238 | 281 |
| Bengal .. | 31 | 57 | 575 | 628 | 811 |
| Burmah .. | 9 | 10 | 296 | 376 | 397 |
| All India .. | 77 | 311 | 2326 | 3617 | 4876 |
| **DYED** | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 42 | 167 | 1482 | 2272 | 3336 |
| Madras .. | 7 | 13 | 121 | 114 | 108 |
| Bengal .. | 7 | 70 | 869 | 1176 | 1309 |
| Burmah .. | 9 | 27 | 310 | 269 | 427 |
| All India .. | 65 | 277 | 2782 | 3931 | 5180 |
| **ALL INDIA** | | | | | |
| Greys .. | 37 | 605 | 5459 | 9434 | 9973 |
| Whites .. | 127 | 564 | 6225 | 9765 | 11004 |
| Printed .. | 77 | 311 | 2426 | 3617 | 4876 |
| Dyed .. | 65 | 277 | 2782 | 3931 | 5180 |
| Total .. | 306 | 1757 | 16892 | 26747 | 31033 |

LESS IN OCTOBER 1930 than in same month 1929 by 82 per cent.

Less in 12 months ending OCTOBER 1930 than in same period 1929 by 37 per cent.

Less in 12 months ending OCTOBER 1930 than in same period 1928 by 45 per cent.

## AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Messrs. Patel Bros. have (Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail):—

| | Week ending 5th December, 1930. This week | This season. | Last season. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought into Sight | 392 | 9,095 | 9,648 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 268 | 6,187 | 5,940 |
| EXPORTS FROM AMERICA. | | | |
| To Great Britain | 74 | 649 | 670 |
| ,, Continent | 161 | 2,209 | 2,298 |
| ,, Japan, Canada, etc. | 65 | 564 | 575 |
| Total | 300 | 3,413 | 3 543 |
| World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton | 192 | 4,027 | 5,437 |
| DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS: | | | |
| Great Britain (All kinds) | 44 | 701 | 1,025 |
| VISIBLE SUPPLY: | | | |
| Stocks at American Ports | | 4,104 | 2 523 |
| Stocks at American Interior Towns | | 1,798 | 1 448 |
| Stocks in Great Britain and Continent | | 2,254 | 2 232 |
| Total | | 8,156 | 6 203 |
| Last week | | 7,966 | 6,116 |
| Difference on week | | pl. 190 | pl. 87 |
| Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) | | 883 | 807 |

*READ TOMORROW'S "SUNDAY CHRONICL" for*

REPARATIONS WILL SHATTER WORLD PEACE.—(By Norman Angell M. P.)

INCESSANT ECONOMIC DRAIN FROM INDIAN VILLAGES.—(Syed Hoosein trounces Lord Meston.)

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE CONGRESS AGITATION.—(Mr. Brailsford in an Indian Village.)

FEDERATION IS JUST A CATCHWORD.—(By a Unitarian)

MACDONALD—THE ARTFUL DODGER.—(By Gwyneth Foden)

BOMBAY CLERKS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.—(By an Unhappy Clerk)

SIX PAGES OF PICTURES

## Bombay Cotton

:o:

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The market opened at Rs. 172 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 173/8 on short covering. To-day there was utter absence of selling. The market suddenly closed at 2-30 p.m. owing to some trouble about picketing at Kalbadevi Road. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 173-4.
Oomra D.-J. 144.
Oomra Mar. 145-12.
Bengal D.-J. 121-8.
Bengal, Mar. 124-4.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

| | To-day | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| F.G. M.G. Bengal | Nil | 2400 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra | Nil | Nil |

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 140.90—1.10 |
| March | 124.30—2.70 |
| June | 119.60—2.00 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 12

100 Lavji Meghji Nandarbar 145
100 Do. Amraoti 148
100 C. V. Jagjivan Amraoti 148½
100 P. Chrystal Co. Wardha 159
50 Bombay & Co. Parbhani 144
53 Prelad Mill Khamgaon 138½
86 India Cotton Jamnagar 155
82 G. G. Kesha & Co. Karanja 146
100 Mithabhai Nathu Arvi 150
51 Sharaff Coppur & Co. Chandausi 146
67 Simplex Mill Indore 148

:o:

READY COTTON QUOTATION.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

NEW CROP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal | 129/135 |
| Mathia | 139/143 |
| Khandesh | 140/148 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 143/152 |
| Nagpur/Waruna | 150/164 |
| Barsi/Pandharpur | 142/155 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 140/148 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 147/154 |
| Indore | 147/152 |

OLD CROP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nagar/Vamburi | 130/137 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 137/142 |
| Indore/Ujjain | 138/152 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 192/202 |
| Coompta | 190/205 |
| Tirupur/Cambodia | 217/242 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
Since 1st September.
Yesterday

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesr | 2,475 | 37,525 |
| Central India | 1,424 | 32,751 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 792 | 23,555 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 145 | 3,958 |
| Berar | 6,513 | 110,444 |
| Central Provinces | 3,118 | 46,467 |
| Total Oomras | 14,467 | 254,800 |
| Dholera | 447 | 20,745 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 1,584 | 68,142 |
| Rajputana | 270 | 7,735 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2,930 | 34,782 |
| Broach | 64 | 2,218 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 107 | 14,293 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 155 | 7,512 |
| Cocoanada | | 16 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 10,082 |
| American | | 8,905 |
| Egyptian & African | 532 | 42,943 |
| Comilla, Burma & other scrts | | 119 |
| Total | 20,556 | 472,292 |

:o:

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
1st Sept. to 4th Dec.
Yesterday

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,275 | 128,513 |
| Japan & China | 5,236 | 378,141 |
| Coast Ports | | 5,106 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 31,471 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 15,779 |
| Total | 7,511 | 559,010 |

# Drink Coffee that has won 5 GOLD MEDALS

COFFEE that has been awarded no less than five gold medals by expert judges, in open competition against all brands....there's clear proof that such a product is of outstanding merit!

Polson's Coffee has recently won another Gold Medal—this time at

1930 MYSORE DASSERAH EXHIBITION.

You get the true, seductive coffee flavour and aroma in every cup of this famous coffee. That's why it is favoured in thousands of homes, clubs and messes all over India & Burma.

CHANGE TO-DAY TO

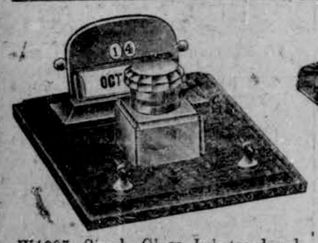
# POLSON'S COFFEE

in two famous qualities
FRENCH AND ROYAL BLEND PURE

CI B.C.



## INEXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION GIFTS.



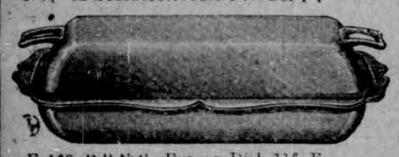
W4007, Single Glass Inkstand and Automatic Calendar and Penrests on 6½"×5½" Wooden Base Nett Rs. 6-9-0.

S 3802 Real Silver Ash Tray Nett Rs. 8-0.

E 252 E.P.N.S. Swett Dish Pierced 4½" Dia. Nett Rs. 2-10

E1265, Baby's Spoon-Fork-Napkin in Leatherette Case Nett Rs. 4-4

E 1193 E.P.N.S. Tea Pot Stand 5¾" Dia. Nett Rs. 2-8.



E 169 E.P.N.S. Entree Dish 11" Fancy Border Nett Rs. 17-8.

W4000 Heavily Nickel plated Single Ink Stand Nett Rs. 2-3

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EFFECTIVE CURE FOR ALL ACHES
Trial will convince you
Can be had every where or from

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## OFFENDING ARTICLES ARE "MERE NEWS OR LEGITIMATE COMMENTS"

### Arguments In The "Hindustan Times" Case

### INTERPRETATION OF MR. V. J. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal concluded his arguments to-day in the "Hindustan Times" Appeal. The principal part of the arguments on both sides related to a report of Mr. V. J. Patel's speech at Delhi. Counsel for the petitioner was referring to Mr. Patel's advocacy of boycott of the legislatures, when the Chief Justice humorously remarked that the boycott had elevated the status of the depressed classes and sent some sweepers and barbers to the Councils.

The hearing of the "Hindustan Times" appeal against the Delhi Chief Commissioner's order of forfeiture of its security deposited under the Press Ordinance was resumed to-day by a special bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice Sir Alan Broadway and Sir Abdul Qadir. Mr. Jagan Nath Aggarwal, arguing the case for the extracts from the journal to which objection had been taken by the Chief Commissioner. The items in question counsel maintained, were either mere news or legitimate comment on events of public importance and did not come within the purview of Section 4 of the Ordinance. Referring to the leading article entitled "Delhi's disgrace," he submitted that it was merely a criticism of the conduct of certain members of the Municipal Committee in throwing out the motion for adjournment to protest against the arrest of leaders. It did not refer to the Government at all. The next article dealt with the premature release of prisoners by the Bihar Government to make room for political prisoners. The reference to "an irresponsible executive" and "lawless orders" did not amount to sedition.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS

The last article to which objection had been taken, read as follows:—

"Sunday was fittingly observed throughout India as Political Sufferers' Day. More than a quarter of a lakh of the best and the bravest in the land are now languishing behind prison walls. They have made tremendous sacrifices for the cause that every one has at heart. The enthusiasm with which the Sufferers' Day was celebrated is one more indication of the readiness of the masses of India to follow their leaders into jail or undergo the worst punishment of "lathi" beating at the hands of policemen. The celebration of the Sufferers' Day had an unusual significance in Bombay.

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had announced its intention of taking out a procession along some of the principal thoroughfares in the city including Hornby Road. But this time the Commissioner of Police did not see fit to stop the procession or arrest anyone. It went peacefully along the Hornby Road as the procession led by "Pandit Malaviya" and "Sardar Patel" would have done had it not been prohibited. How arbitrary, tyrannical and utterly unjustifiable the Commissioner's order was, is proved by the procession on Sunday. The Magistrate who tried the leaders held that the Commissioner's order was justified because it's intention was to prevent dislocation of traffic. And it might be pleadeed that there was no traffic to be dislocated during the Political Sufferers' Day procession as it was on a Sunday. But if there was little traffic on Sunday there would have been even less on the live long night of the Saturday, when "Pandit Malaviya," "Sardar Patel" and their followers squatted on Hornby Road. The difference in the treatment accorded to the processions, is probably explained by the fact that Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member of the Bombay Government, was present on the former occasion. His bureaucratic sense of prestige could not brook that any order, however senseless should be disobeyed by any one".

Counsel submitted that this article was either news or comment on the action of the Police Commissioner of Bombay and did not infringe the provisions of the Ordinance. If a man went to jail in a political quarrel, a newspaper was entitled to say he was a patriot. The main topic dealt with in the article was the Police Commissioner's order.

Abdul Qadir J.—The most impotant word in that article is "languish."

Broadway J.—The question is whether it creates or has a tendency to stir up anger against the Govenment. You describe the order as "tyrannical."

Counsel.—The object was to expose the hollowness of the contention that the order was designed to prevent dislocation of traffic. The journal had a right to criticise the order as severely as it thought proper.

Broadway J.—The question which we have to consider is whether the article is likely to promote hatred or contempt against the Government.

Counsel.—Comment on an action of Government or its officers cannot have that effect, unless bad motives are imputed to it.

QUESTION OF INTENTION

Counsel proceeded to compare the old Press Act with the Ordinance, and submitted that for all practical purpose the penal clauses in the two enactments were identical with each other. Counsel next referred to certain authorities (9 Lahore 663 and 47 All. 298) in support of his contention that it was for the Crown to satisfy the Court as to the justifiability of the order of forfeiture and to prove that the publication in question offended under the relevant provisions of the law. He also quoted Dr. Besant's Case (39 Mad., 1085) in support of the proposition that intention was an essential factor in such cases, and the court had to consider the "natural and probable" effect of the article in question on the "normal" reader. If there was any doubt in the mind of the court, the benefit of it should go to the petitioner. The Delhi Municipality and the Police Commissioner of Bombay, submitted counsel, could not be identified with the Government. He quoted the case reported in 3 Lahore at Page 405 to show that a criticism of police officers could not be construed as sedition. The Calcutta High Court had also held (38 Cal. 253) that a denunciation of the measures of Government however perverse or severe it might be, did not amount to sedition. In the present case, counsel submitted, the articles objected to were either news items or comments on measures of Government or an attack on those who did not support the bycott of legislatures, the boycott of foreign cloth and so forth. There was no incitement to break the law, nor any attempt to promote hatred or contempt against the Government. The articles in question did not come within the purview of Section 4 of the Ordinance.

GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE'S REPLY

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad contended that the order of forfeiture was not based on any one particular article but on the series of articles "quoted in the article. The paper acted as the mouth-piece and focus of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and its clear object was to encourage the Civil Disobedience Movement in all its aspects. It was, however, a sufficient justification of the order if a single paragraph of any of those articles offended against Section 4 of the Ordinance, which was infinitely wider than Section 124-A of the Penal Code. It would not do to say that similar things had been published elsewhere because local circumstances might differ. It was equally irrelevant to argue that Mr. Patel had not been prosecuted, because the making of a speech was not covered by the Ordinance.

ITEMS OF NEWS

The Ordinance, submitted counsel, did not make an exception in the case of items of news.

Chief Justice.—Technically you may be right. But if a responsible news agency sends an item of news from Bombay, which is published by every newspaper, why should one such newspaper be singled out for action under the Ordinance Don't you think it would render the position of a journalist most difficult

Mr. Noad.—It is so, my lord, and that is an element for consideration. But the Ordinance is there.

Abdul Qadir J.—There is also the question of intention. The contention of the petitioner is that he had published what he had done because others had already done so without any action being taken against them and he thought the articles in question were not objectionable.

Counsel submitted that his case was that the whole policy and tone of the paper was objectionable. Its one obsession was the Civil Disobedience Movement, and all items relating to it were given undue prominence.

Chief Justice.—Even newspapers which were opposed to Civil Disobedience gave prominence to such items.

Counsel.—Not exclusive importance. The paper carried on deliberate anti-Government propaganda.

Abdul Qadir J.—Merely anti-Government writings do not amount to sedition.

Counsel submitted that the Ordinance was much wider in its scope than Section 124-A, I.P.C., and the articles in question offended against almost all the sub-clauses of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Ordinance.

OFFENDING PASSAGES

The Government Advocate next referred to the passages which he described as objectionable. In the very first article the Government was accused of having made a "full use of its extraordinary powers to make free and honest journalism impossible." The only reasonable effect of such an accusation was to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. The article went on to describe the District Magistrate's absurd and of doubtful legality. The paper had alleged that the Local Government had abused its powers under the Ordinance. That was not calculated to promote affection for the Government. The article also encouraged lawbreaking by expressing pride for its Editor's conviction under the Salt Act. It could not be said that the articles in question were not likely or had not a tendency. "directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise" to promote hatred against the Government or promote lawbreaking or put a man in fear r cause him annoyance in order to make him omit to do what he was entitled to do. The preaching of picketing and social boycott and the boosting of the Congress programme clearly offended against the Ordinance. Counsel next quoted the following passage:—

"No self-respecting man should think of going to the legislatures after knowing that his constituency does not want him. But self-respect is a commodity which some of our countrymen have not got. And it is our duty to save these well-meaning friends against themselves. Hence every seat must be left vacant. This work is to be taken in hand immediately as nomination dates are fast approaching. Let it be made known to all that the candidate, mover, seconder and voter will be boycotted (laughter). Let all the Congress organisations throughout the country be up and doing. Let there be no delay."

Counsel contended that the plain meaning of the above-quoted passage from the report of Mr. Patel's speech was that those who did not obey the Congress mandate would be compelled to do so by picketing and social boycott. In another passage, Mr. Patel was reported to have said that his blood "boiled," because "a nation of 320 millions has been a subject of another nation for 150 years." If the blood of a man like Mr. Patel "boiled" what about the average reader of the report of his speech.

PREACHING REVOLUTION

Proceeding, counsel quoted the following passage from Mr. Patel's speech:—

"When the whole country is ablaze, when every man, woman and child is determined to be free where are those youngmen who wanted Complete Independence? If they are fired with a spirit of patriotism, and if they want to serve the country, they need no advice. Seventeen thousand of men and women have already been jailed. We want more and more workers. Are we not entitled to look to the youngmen who will live long to eat the fruits of Independence? Have they not read history of freedom of China, Egypt and Ireland?"

The above passage was characterised by counsel as an incitement to revolution by force of arms.

The Chief Justice and Sir Abdul Qadir drew the Government Advocate's attention to the fact that Mr. Patel had advocated peaceful picketing and boycott throughout his speech.

Counsel replied that the example of China, Egypt and Ireland was held up to youngmen and in every one of those countries there was an attempt at armed revolution.

Abdul Qadir, J.—The reference is not to the methods adopted in those countries but merely to the youngmen taking part in the struggle.

Counsel eventually admitted that Mr. Patel had only appealed to youngmen to come out and join the Congress Movement.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY

Counsel proceeded to refer to the article about the Delhi Municipal Committee's action in rejecting the motion brought forward to protest against the arrest of Congress leaders.

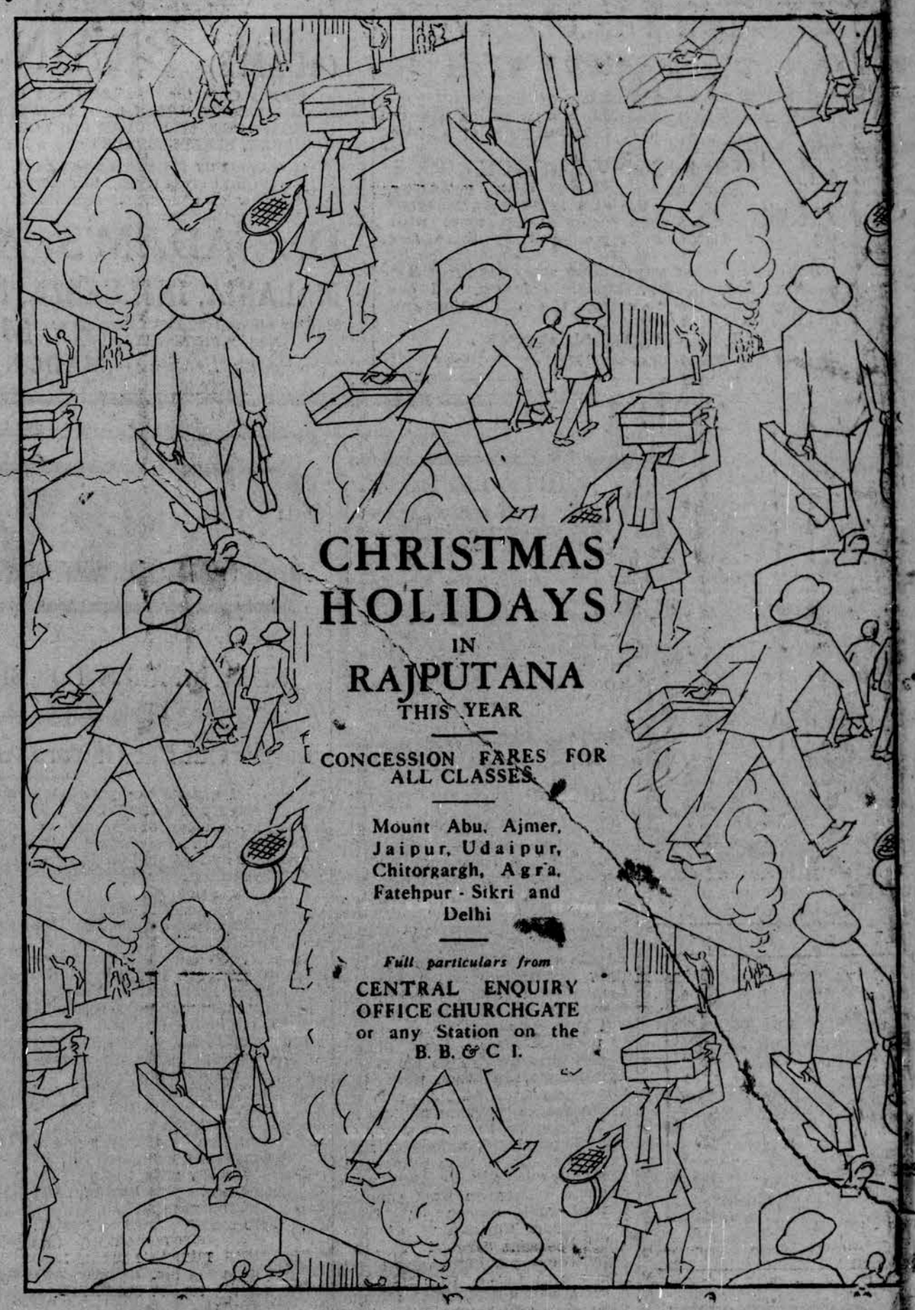
Chief Justice.—It might be a defamation of the Municipality or its members; it has nothing to do with Government.

Counsel.—The article is intended to boost the Congress programme and bring the Government into contempt by ridiculing its supporters.

Abdul Qadir.—That seems to be rather far-fetched.

Counsel, continuing, referred to the article entitled, "Is it Fizzling Out?" in which it was stated that the Government was letting loose criminals on society and filling the jails with blameless patriots. "Would not that stir up hostility against the Government," asked counsel? The article also contained an incitement to law-breaking. It instigated the readers to break "lawless orders," promulgated by "an irresponsible executive." Counsel did not know of a more deadly way of exciting hatred against the Government; and the subtratum of truth contained in it—the promulgation of the Ordinances—made it more dangerous. The article, in effect, suggested that the Government had picked out people simply because they loved their country, and flung them into prison.

Counsel had not concluded when their lordships rose for the day. Further proceedings were adjourned to December 12.—"The Tribune."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"BRITISH AID BY INDIAN INVITATION."

—:o:—

(Continue from page 6.)

—setting aside for tre moment the question of Dominion Status—there is one guiding principle which must be observed. It is essential to make the form of the central Government in India apporpriate and adequate to the form of the provincial Government. Granted provincial autonomy—and no one surely pretends after the Simon Report that we can go back on that—this means then that the central government must also be a responsible government. It is, as it happens, the only way of making provincial autonomy safe for India, for we may be certain that any "strong" central government withdrawn from popular control would sooner or later break under the strain of the political forces released in the autonomous provinces. As all who are in touch with Idnian opinion will admit, and anyone who reads "An Indian Diary," by Mr. Edwin Montagu, can see it writ large, the whole gravamen of the charve against British rule lies in the irresponsibility and stiffness of the central administrative machinery. That rigidity can be softened only in one way, by the grant of a measure of responsibility in the central government no less than in the provinces. We said last week, and we would emphasize it again, that there is no real danger in letting the name "responsible self-government" be in advance of the fact. If the forecast of the recommendations from the Government of India—namely, a measure of dyarchy at the centre, for the time being—be accurate, no one will be more pleased than ourselves, and, we think that on the basis of such proposals an agreement with the Indian representatives, not excluding those who speak for the States, can be reached. This is not the place to discuss the questions of detail, the Army, the position of the Indian States, etc. We are convinced that any responsbile Indian Government will leave defence and foreign relations in British hands, until such time as Indians are equal to the equal to the responsibility and duties attaching to full Dominion Status.

Finally, nothing is more unreal than the assumption that British help, Great Britain's share in the responsibility of Government, is going to be refused. The co-operation of British and Indians in the common work of administration—in the widest sense of the term—will go on in the future as in the past, with this difference only, that British aid will be by Indian invitation. It is because so many of those who work in India have gone there as "India's servants, not as her rulers", that the British Raj has on the whole succeeded so well. Let us have the courage to grant to India Swaraj, in the sense of Dominion Status, and responsibility, and the happy personal relations that have subsisted between British and Indian servants will continue.

This is our message to the Round Table Conference, and to all those who will be following its proceedings with the closest attention. Idealism apart, the interest of this country of the Empire, is to establish, a constitution for India on a permanent basis, conferring on a federated India, without further procrastination, the rig India to control her own a


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INDIAN MILLS TO BEAT MANCHESTER.

Larger Out Put Of Yarn And Manufactured Goods

The total quantity of yarn spun during August amounted to 65 million lb. and that of woven goods to 43 million lb. as compared with 69 million and 45 million lb., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording a decrease of 5 per cent. in the case of yarn, and of 4 per cent. in the case of woven goods.

In the twelve months, September 1929, to August, 1930, i.e., for the cotton year 1929-30, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 5689 million lb. and that of woven goods to 598 million lb., as against 741 million and 504 million lb. respectively, in the preceding year.

In the five months, April to August, 1930, the quantities produced were 363 million lb. of yarn and 241 million lb. of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

| Five months, April to August. | 1930 1,000 lbs. | 1929 1,000 lbs. | 1928 1,000 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yarn spun | 362,837 | 306,96 | 215,363 |
| Woven goods manufactured | 240,520 | 204,580 | 145,905 |

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the five months, April to August, 1930, were 8 million lb., as compared with 10 and 7 million lb., in the corresponding periods of 1929 and 1928, respectively.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during the five months, April to August, 1929 and 1930. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of August, 1930, was about 50 million lb., and the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 12 million lb., and of fine counts (above No. 40) 2 million lb., as against 746,0001b. and 210,000 lb., respectively imported yarn of the same counts.

| Five months, April to August 1930 | Production. 1000 lbs. | Imports. 1,000 yds. |
|---|---|---|
| Nos. 1 to 25 | 286,785 | 541 |
| Nos. 26 to 40 | 63,594 | 6,376 |
| Above No. 40 | 9,719 | 2,093 |
| Five months, April to August 1929. | Production. 1,000 lbs. | Imports. 1,000 lbs. |
| No. 1 to 25 | 246,351 | 541 |
| Nos. 26 to 40 | 52,934 | 9,536 |
| Above No. 40 | 6,113 | 4,762 |

WOVEN GOODS.

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the descriptions of goods stated below with the quantity in thousands of pounds and their equivalents in yards:—

| Five months, April to August, 1930 | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 yds. |
|---|---|---|
| Grey and bleached piecegoods— | | |
| Shirtings and longcloth | 56,944 | 261,846 |
| T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings | 11,830 | 43,126 |
| Dhotis | 69,603 | 350,905 |
| Chadars | 8,621 | 28,116 |
| Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar | 27,438 | 81,518 |
| Coloured piecegoods | 44,999 | 215,043 |
| Five months, April to August, 1929. | 1,000 yds. | 1,000 yds. |
| Grey and bleached piecegoods— | | |
| Shirting and longcloth | 47,057 | 211,269 |
| T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings | 8,300 | 32,276 |
| Dhutis | 62,763 | 310,165 |
| Chadars | 8,255 | 24,836 |
| Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar | 13,250 | 36,922 |
| Coloured piecegoods | 43,809 | 208,517 |

The following statement compares the production of piecegoods in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries:—

| Five months, April to August, 1930. | Production. 1,000 lds. | Imports. 1,000 lds. |
|---|---|---|
| Grey and bleached piece-goods | 824,605 | 386,964 |
| Coloured piece-goods | 215,043 | 147,463 |
| Five months, April to August, 1929. | Production. 1,000 yds. | Imports. 1,000 yds. |
| Grey and bleached piece-goods | 676,350 | 576,491 |
| Coloured piece-goods | 208,517 | 202,495 |

INDIA RIVALS LANCASHIRE'S EAST WORK.

—:o:—

Efficiency in Indian mills was discussed by the European manager of a big Indian mill, just back home in Manchester, in an interview with "Commercial" representative. The informant relates that on one occasion when an international deputation of textile trade union officials were being shown through the mill, of which he then had charge, they were amazed by the technique shown by native operatives. At that time one section of the ring-room was engaged in spinning from combed Sakel cotton 100's, on the ring frames. On separate sections of ring frames in the same room Rhodesian-Sakellaridis, native Indian, and Brazilian cotton yarns were being spun at the same time. When asked, one British delegate admitted his unwillingness to report facts as he found them on return to his union, "as they (the union members) will never believe me"! The strippers and grinders working at the mills which he now manages are as efficient as any who worked for him in Lancashire. Speaking of the physical drawbacks which had to be surmounted, he stressed the care needed in running electric motors in an inside temperature which on occasion reaches 180 deg. Fahr! Spinning in a room with 120 deg. Fahr. of heat, of course, necessitates general application of humidifying apparatus and even beaming frames have shafts or trunk ventilators from which humidified air is released beneath them. The informant also stresses the amount of very latest type of modern machinery employed in Indian mills—high-draft ring-spinning of various makes, high speed winding machinery of all types—British, German, and American—latest types of American beaming-frame practice and high-speed weft winding.

U. S. MILLS AND JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Far Eastern markets will in the future be dominated more and more by the cotton textile production of Far Eastern countries. American and European mills are likely to find competition from them even more severe than in the past. Japan's cotton textile industry is the most financially sound and progressive industry in that country to-day." Such are the conclusions reached by Mr. Charles K. Moser, chief of the Far Eastern section of the United States Departmtat of Commerce, as the result of an investigation made into the Far Eastern textile markets. These conclusions tally largely with those reached by Mr. T. M. Ainscough in his recent report on India, "Generally speaking," says Mr. Ainscough, "the Indian grey trade is lost to Lancashire, primarily owing to the competition of the Indian mills and, secondly, owing to Japanese competition."—"Capital".


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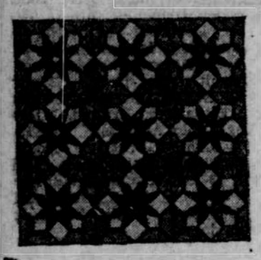

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# HOW COTTON TRADE IS RUINED.

## Mr. Halai's Plea For Urgent Remedial Measures.

### CONTENDS THAT CONTRACTS ACT IS "ULTRA VIRES."

On Saturday, the 6th instant, "The Chronicle" published extracts from the Statement of Mr. W. T. Halai in regard to the operation of the Cotton Contracts Act. To-day we give below extracts from Exhibit B to that statement:—

Now whilst looking into the constitution of the E. I. C. Association at a glance it appears that some of the definitions adopted in the articles framed are at least unknown to both the English Companies Consolidation Act and Joint stock Company Law of England and also the Company's Law as framed, consolidated, and codified in India.

Take for instance the definitions of the Ordinary and Extra General Meetings. They are defined as the meetings of the Representative Committees which does not consist of all the members of the Association but only a fraction thereof appointed to form the parts hereafter referred to. This is an unheard of definition under the Company's Laws, and is designed for the purpose of eleminating the voice of members in general. While on the one hand Government are providing that the members ought to have full voice and that if the rights of the members are sought to be restricted, here is a specimen of a Company claiming to control the cotton trade of India, who wants to keep even its own members back from its management.

Mr. Halai here quotes several points of Law on the point and Judical decision to establish his contention. He then proceeds:—

These cases go to show that under the definition of general meetings, ordinary or extraordinary, where the same is substituted by the representative committee under the memorandum and articles of association, the members have been deprived of their general rights under common law which in itself is illegal. This curious definition has acted ruinously to the trade. The committee is not the representative of either the trade or any personal interest thereof, and it can under no stretch of imagination look to the interest of the trade as a whole. We have the spectacle of conflicts and the much abused policy of divide and rule in the trade and the earlier this system goes it would be for not only the greater benefit of the trade but also for the benefit of both the rulers and the ruled.

DECLARED "ULTRA VIRES."

Before coming to the question of the act itsel being "ultra vires" of the Bombay Government, I shall first try to show that part of its constitution, viz., the bye-laws which have been declared "ultra vires" by the Hon. the Judges of the High Court and for that purpose to draw the attention of the Cotton Contracts Act Inquiry Committee to what has been held to be "ultra vires" under the Companys Law.

Clause 469 of Halsburys Laws of England, Vol. V on page 288 runs as follows:—

Having regard to the above definition of "ultra vires" a company cannot lawfully do anything beyond the powers given by the statute under which it is formed, even if apparently authorised to do so by its articles or by its memorandum of association (t). Thus, it cannot purchase its own shares (a); or accept a surrender of its own shares, except where forfeiture could be justified; (b) or issue unauthorised capital (c); or reduce or repay capital without compiying with the statutory requirements (d); or distribute bonus shares gratuitously (e); or issue shares at a discount (f); or pay dividends on shares out of capital (g); or make presents to directors out of capital (h); or pay unreasonable sums for services rendered (i); or make payments for the benefit of a section only of the shareholders (k); or subscribe to external objects (l).

It will just be convenient to draw the attention of the committee to the preceding clauses 463 and 464 of the same volume which define "ultra vires" In a company distinctly laying down that a company cannot lawfully do anything beyond the powers given by the statute under which it is formed even though apparently authorised to do so by virtue of its memorandum or articles of association.

ON CONTRACT ACT.

As to the Contract: Contracts under the Indian Contract Act need not be in writing except those as are mentioned under section 10 of the I. C. A. Contracts for sale and purchase of merchantile commodities are not required to be in writing under the I C. Act, while this Act and the Bye-laws framed by the East India Cotton Association require them to be in writing. This usurps the parties' right under an act of the higher Legislature. Section 27, of the same Act provides to make every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind as to that extent void.

ON ARBITRATIONS

The clauses relating to arbitration oust the jurisdiction of the High Court, which the local legislature could not do as it is against the Act of 1861 and the charter granted to the High Court thereunder. No doubt the Act of 1861 now stands repealed by Government of India Act 1919 and the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court established are now governed by sections 101 to 114 of the Government of India Act. The said Act again is an act of Parliament which could not be superseded by the Indian Legislature, much less by the Act of Provincial Legislature. It is also governed by the Letters Patent issued by Parliament to several High Courts under the Indian High Courts' Act 1861 which now stands repealed but is renewed only with slight verbal modifications by the Government of India Act.

This Committee will do well to procure a few of the cases of Arbitrations which have gone to the Court wherein a regular muddle has been made.

COSTS OF ARBITRATIONS

In a recent case of which I know, leading counsel of Bombay appeared before these Arbitrators, more than once after these futile arbitrations which are compulsory when the parties have had to go to the Courts of law for the purpose of getting the obligations confirmed or set aside the Judges have had to pronounce more than once that these so-called arbitrations have been more ruinous to the parties and that it would have been far cheaper to have the disputes adjudicated by a High Court Judge, the Court of Appeal or even Privy Council.

CHAOS.

In cases wherein the fundamental question of attacking the Act itself has come up the parties have not gone to Court and the Courts have not decided the direct issues but I think in the cases there have been recently filed as a result of the arbitrary way in which the Board fixed the cost and rates and asked the trade not to enter into any transactions at lower rates and thereafter threw open the transactions. This state of affairs reveals the chaos under which the cotton trade has been made to fall. I understand that in some of these cases personal damages have been claimed in one suit above the amount claimed being 10 lakhs. But I do not refer to them here as they are sub-judice.

"Apart from the legality or validity of the said cotton contracts Act, we feel that it is oppressive and involves great hardship in its operation and there is no justification whatever for its continuance. It may be stated, that its operation has involved the traders and merchants in cotton, into losses of thousands and lakhs of rupees by reason of some technical defects in their contracts, which people outside the trade can hardly imagine. The manner, in which some constituents attempt to avoid that liabilities under the shelter of the Act, in respect of their dealings and transactions in cotton is shocking. Those experienced in the line, must know it themselves to their own costs. The Bombay merchants have perforce to make regular payments on the clearing dates, whether they have received the necessary margin money from their constituents or not, on pain of their being declared defaulters and losing their reputation but the constituents raise all sorts of ingenious defence when they have to meet their liabilities in case of loss. If the contracts are in writing in the form prescribed by the association, well and good. They have then some chances of recovering a little at least by arbitration. If however the contracts are not in the prescribed form, the parties are practically left without remedy, as the association does not recognise or give effect to the other documents evidencing the contracts nor do the Courts do it, as the Act declares them for the same reason.

"OPPRESSIVE PIECE OF LEGISLATION."

A suit can be maintained in respect of these contracts, even though each and every one of the series of contracts may have been admitted in correspondence and credit and debit entries made in the books of account of both the parties and even though the accounts in respect thereof may also have been settled and adjusted between the parties and the liability in respect of the transactions admitted in as clear terms as the possession of both the parties. It is difficult to imagine a more oppressive piece of legislation on the freedom of contract and there is hardly any justification for it. It is good, nay commendable to have recourse to arbitration, rather than the Courts of law, but it is not the business of the State, much less of a Legislature, to compel arbitration in a manner in which the Act, we have discussed here, purports to do, viz., to shut out parties having rightful grievances from resorting to Courts of law, even against their will. The choice must be left to the parties themselves. Looking to the enormous losses in which the Act involves the dealers and traders in cotton and the consequent hardship it entails upon them, it is highly desirable that this Act should be [illegible] on the Statute Book as it affects the most staple and perhaps the only industry of Bombay City and Western India and one of the most important industries of the whole of India and creates a monopoly in favour of a particular body for which no justification much less any necessity can be imagined."

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# Staging A Triangular Fight.

## PARTIES AND PROBLEMS AT R. T. CONFERENCE.

G. T. Garratt writes in the "Nation and Athenaeum":—

The Round Table Conference, in spite of its ceremonial opening, has a somewhat martial air. Many of the British Indian delegates feel that they are engaged in a war of liberation most of the Liberals are fighting for their political lives and each group is putting up a preliminary barrage of extravagant demands and claims. During the first week or two there are certain to be alarums and excursions, threats of withdrawal, and outbursts of racial or communal feeling.

It is however possible to distinguish the lines upon which the main conflict is likely to take place, and the issues before the Conference are being slowly narrowed down. It seems quite clear that it will be impossible to postpone the question of status and that almost the entire Indian delegation, including members from the States as well as from the Provinces, will demand that the future constitution of India is to be such as to give her the status of a Dominion, subject to such temporary safeguards as may be necessary. It is possible that the European delegates will support this demand, for they fully appreciate the impossibility of a settlement until this continual source of irritation has been removed. There is no reason why Dominion Status should be that which is now enjoyed by Canada. The original grant to Canada included a number of provisos, which derogated from complete self1government.

CONTROLS

The Home Government, for example, retained control of the disposal of public lands, a limitation which would be entirely unnecessary in the case of India. It took the best part of a century for Canada to cut herself loose from these controls, but throughout that period her citizens were free from that humiliating feeling of inferiority which is at the root of so much Indian unrest. In view of the successive pledges given since 1920 it is difficult to see how the Government can refuse this preliminary demand though there is no doubt that such a combined demand was not envisaged by the Simon Commission.

The next point upon which there is general agreement amongst Indian delegates is that the new constitution should be federal in character, and that it should provide immediately for some measure of responsibility at the centre. A few subjects cannot, for some time to come, be administered by Ministers responsible to the Legislature, but the number of these subjects will, of course rouse considerable controversy.

Most Indians would probably agree to the exclusion of Defence and Foreign Relations, and the chief bone of contention will be the control of Finance and Commerce. Those who have followed recent political developments in India know that the strength of the Congress movement depends to a great extent upon the support which it receives from leading industrialists, and that the latter will never be content until the subjects of Finance and Commerce have been brought and Ministers responsible to a Central Legislature. The European business community is, of course, directly interested in the question, but it is possible that their objection to any transfer could be met by a commercial convention which would prevent any legislative or administrative discrimination against them.

LEGISLATURE

The form of the Central Legislature will be the subject of acute controversy, which will be complicated by the fact that most of the British Indian delegates are convinced of the insincerity of the Simon Commission. The proposal for a single Federal Assembly is considered, probably unfairly, as an attempt to exclude a certain type of politician from the Central Legislature. This feeling must be considered. Another factor, scarcely forseen by the Simon Commission, is the apparent willingness of the Princess to consider immediate participation in a Federal scheme. It is a most hopeful sign that the two most practical suggestions for such a Federal Government should have emanated recently from the very able group of Ministers who have come with the Indian States delegation.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore and Colonel Haksar of Gwalior have both published their schemes. They both suggest the formation of a Federal Assembly or Council in which representatives of the Provinces and States will sit in the proportion of two to one, and it is to this body that the Federal executive should be responsible. Sir Mirza would meet the objection of the British Indian politician by retaining the Legislative Assembly, directly chosen from British India, as a Lower Chamber dealing as at present with British Indian matters, and passing the Budget. The Federal Assembly would be revisory body in matters affecting British India only, and a federal body for discussion and decision of matters of all-Indian importance.

RESIDUARY POWERS

The entry of the States into a Federation is to some extent a concession by them, and the Princes will probably demand that the powers of the Federal Government shall be defined, and that all residuary powers shall remain with the Provinces and States, while there is strong support for a Supreme or Federal Court which will provide the necessary machinery to settle disputes among the States, or between them and the Government of India on the other hand, entry into the Federation may also be considered as a privilege, and the proposals put forward from the Princes' side are open to the objection that they are perpetuating a system of personal autocracy.

It is interesting therefore to see that the Dewan of Mysore, one of the best governed States should suggest that "the requirements for entry into the Federation shall be a fixed Privy Purse, security of tenure in the public service, and an independent judiciary, and also the existence of some consultative body with the function of advising the ruler in his administration." The first three requirements were also suggested in the Report of the Indian States Committee.

PROVINCES

It is probable that the constitution of the Provinces will arouse much less controversy than that of the Central Government. The Indian delegates will oppose the separation of Burma, but they are on rather weak, ground, for the Burmese demand for separation is based on their objection to Indan domination, and their advocates can put forward arguments which read very much like those commonly advanced by the Indian Congress.

Criticism of the Simon Commission's proposals for Provincial Governments will turn chiefly on the Governor's powers and the impossibility of an executive feeling any joint responsibility when it is appointed by the Governor and not by the Chief Minister. There is a strong feeling amongst many delegates that the system cannot work so long as there is the present racial antagonism between Indians and English, and that some kind of a buffer is needed between the Governor and his Legislature, which in many cases would be frankly hostile. The European delegates are likely to press for Provincial Second Chambers, so chosen as to have stability and an anxiety for orderly government which may be lacking in the ordinary Legislature. There is also a feeling that greater elasticity should be allowed in the forms of provincial government.

If a Federation is to include representatives of States, or of groups of States, with Governments so diverse as those of Mysore and of some hill State, there can be little objection to the Provinces having some latitude in the form of their Governments. The argument in favour of Second Chambers is much stronger in certain Provinces than in others. In Madras there would be no great difficulty in establishing a real system of Cabinet government but in others it seems impracticable while communal feeling runs so high. Bengal is prepared to accept a British Minister in charge of what corresponds to the Home Office, but in other Provinces this would certainly be held to derogate from responsible Government.

The Simon Commission would leave the ultimate decision on most of these questions to the Governor himself, but it might be better if they were decided by the holding of Provincial Conferences after the main constitution has been settled.".

MOSLEM'S DEMANDS

There is little danger of the Conference breaking down over questons of Provincial Governments. If the Conference comes to an untimely end it will be due to the collapse of the group of delegates which has the greatest strain to bear. The Princes are well organised, and in a very powerful strategic position, for however much they may dislike the present regime, it is not they who have raised the question of a new constitution. The Moslems have their definite communal demands, and they also can afford to wait. Apart from Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Mahomed Ali, they form a definitely conservative group. The Europeans would like a permanent settlement of the politcial crisis, but it is not for them to take a lead.

It is the section of Hindu Liberals who have to fight, not only for their own political ideas, but also for the whole Nationalist Movement, which is predominantly Hindu, and to a great extent unpresented at the Conference. Their position is one of exceptional difficulty, and the Government; if it is wise, will give them all the help it can. It may be necessary to accept compromises in the constitution of the Central Government which will be open to theoretical or practical objections.

The proposal to retain the present Legislative Assembly directly elected from British India, is an instance where it may be advisable to keep a cumbrous and unsatisfactory piece of constitutional machinery merely because it cannot be serapped without arousing strong racial suspicion.

ELASTICITY

It is useless to aim of a perfect constitution, for anything which is arranged during the next few years is bound to be modified by the growth of new parties and new forces in political India. It is essential that any new constitution should be sufficiently elastic to allow for changes in the Governments of Provinces and States, and also for their regrouping or subdivision. Most people who know India would like to refashion her Provincial boundaries, and mediatize her smaller States.

There have been times in our history when we could ourselves have made such radical changes in India, but it is too late to tell those educated Indians, who are clamouring for greater responsibility, that they must wait till we make-up for our lost opportunities. Our immediate problem is to transfer as much responsibility as possible from White Hall to Delhi and to bring British India and Indian India into a Federation which will enable both Provinces and States to develop along their own lines. while enough power is retained at the centre to prevent those "fissiparous tendencies" which all authorities ascribe to India.


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ROBERT W. SERVICE'S

# THE TRAIL OF '98

with

DOLORES DEL RIO, RALPH FORBES KARL DANE

A red-blooded Drama of Love and Adventure; of strong men on the quest of Gold. The spirit of true Romance that tugs at Humanity's Heart. Made colorful with comedy—tears—throbs—and THRILLS!

What You Will See in This Film Marvel

THE GIGANTIC SNOW SLIDE!
Positively the most colossal scene ever filmed.

THE CHILKOOT PASS.
The mountain over which thousands of gold seekers trudged to reach the Klondike.

THE WHITE HORSE RAPIDS
The most perilous part of the trail in the great Gold Rush down the Yukon.

THE BURNING OF DAWSON CITY
In which the world's most spectacular pioneer gold camp is reduced to ashes.

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## PATHE CINEMA

6-30 and 10 P.M. MATINEE Saturday and Sunday 4 P.M.

VITAPHONE

Sensation

No greater love story, no greater spectacle in sight or sound

*Richard A. Rowland presents*

SEE and HEAR the boom of the eighteen-pounders; the crash of falling masts; the shrieks of a thousand fight-mad men: the wonderful synchronized music played by 100 master musicians.

CORINNE Griffith in THE DIVINE LADY

The ecstacy of one of history's greatest loves lives upon the screen. Massive spectacle of scores of sea monsters in mortal combat! A cast of thousands in breathless battle action! So tremendous, it forces an entire new conception of the scope of cinema art!

with

H. B. WARNER—VICTOR VARCONI
IAN KEITH—MARIE DRESSLER

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

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Commencing from Saturday 13th December.

## Cinema Majestic

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Come One, Come All; Bring the Old Folks, Bring the Children; See Two Great Stars in One Week!

GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

A rip-roaring Comedy—Drama—Romance with equal portions of all Three!

Sat, Sun. & Fri. at 3-30 P.M.

## "THE HABIT OF HAPPINESS"

featuring

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Money he had more than he could spend, all that luxury could command was at his feet, still he suffered from dyspepsia & melancholy. See how a young doctor treated him and cured him! 5 reels.

Also a whirl wind of action and a million laughs with

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

MARIE DRESSLER, MABEL NORMAND, MACK SWAIN and CHESTER CONKLIN IN

"TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"

(6 Reels)

How Tillie almost inherits three million dollars, almost is married and almost drowned, is a side-splitting uproariously funny story! You will laugh till you cry, at the comical tale of Tillie's broken heart. See this masterpiece of screen comedy! A Million laughs in every reel!

DON'T MISS IT! SEE IT TO-DAY! NOW!

Globe Cinema SANDHURST ROAD

Daily at 5-15, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.

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## Wife or Vampire?—The Eternal Quest.

The daring, dashing, flashing, sparkling youth sets out in hunt for an answer, and even in that process prefers the vampire to the wife. But

THE SHAFTS OF EXPERIENCE.

hurls him into an inferno of fast life, whence he emerges, only to realize that the world is all too nasty. See how it is grippingly depicted in—

## GUN SUNDARI

The Lure of Lust The Temptation of Flesh. The Huricane of human emotions, all are rolled into one tragic soul-harrowing story on the screen at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Time 3, 5, 7, 11 (p. m.) Four Shows.

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## EMPIRE THEATRE

4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Three Shows in One. Patriotic, tragic, dramatic—

BLAZE O' GLORY

Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING
BETTY COMPSON

Against a background of stage and war; of dancing beauties and rugged soldiers is played this rousing drama of love, life and passion.

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
William Fox's Movietone Musical Romance

HAPPY DAYS

With
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL

and a host of other stars. The touching Heart-Story of a little girl who dared to risk the love of the man she loved.

## EMPRESS TALKIES.

4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Welcome return of
AL JOLSON
In

"THE SINGING FOOL"

The Story of "SONNY BOY" That goes straight to the heart of every man and woman who ever lover a child.

FOR SALE
50,000 Genuine addresses of English knowing people. India addresses Rs. 5 per thousand.
Foreign addresses Rs. 6 per thousand.
SAMPLE FREE.
ALL-INDIA ADVERTISING AGENCY, AMRITSAR.

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OWING TO PUBLIC DEMANDS

## IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE
SAGAR FILM CO.'S
Super Thrilling Picture

"Royal Rivals"

Featuring
Miss ERMELINE and JAL MERCHANT.

TO MISS TO REPENT.

DAILY four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 1 a.m.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY
Kohinoor United Artists' Picture
"DEVIL OF THE CAVE."

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Look Out! Look Out!!

RE-OPENING

## OLYMPIA CINEMA.

GOLPITHA.
Opp. GLOBE CINEMA.

ON THURSDAY
18th DECEMBER 1930

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SEASON

At

## Victoria Carnival.

GOWALIA TANK
From 4th December 1930.

Rs. 3,000 Rs.

will be given away at Rs. 150. Every night from 4th December till 23rd December 1930.

1ST PRIZE RS. 100.
2ND PRIZE RS. 50.

Besides 50 per cent. of the total of entrance takings will also be given away to different Bombay Hospitals by rotations.

Come One! Come All!!

and swell the Charity Funds.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2 only

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Extra Show at 10 a.m. TO-MORROW, Sunday.

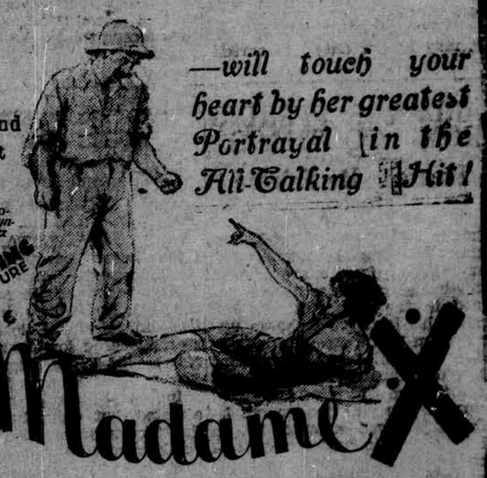
## RIALTO TALKIES

(Bombay's Cheapest Talkie House).

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

RUTH CHATTERTON

with
Lewis Stone
Raymond Hackett



—will touch your heart by her greatest Portrayal in the All-Talking Hit!

Madame X

Moving Drama of a Woman alone in a World of Men

Also

SONGS OF THE ROSES

All-Colour Singing Act.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1930

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling Agents throughout the world
J8

## "GANDHISM MUST BE GRAPPLED WITH AND CRUSHED"

—:o:—

## India Can Halt And Retrace Steps

*CHURCHILL'S BLUNT TALK TO DELEGATES*

### BRITAIN HAS SAVED INDIA FROM INVASION ! SAYS CHAIRMAN INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Meeting of businessmen of the City described as non-political, under the auspices of the Indian Empire Society, was addressed by Mr. Churchill, who declared that the absurd pretensions of the Indian extremists had hitherto been met with nothing but soft deprecations and placatory words by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Churchill warned his Indian fellow-subjects, their honoured friends, not to be deceived by superficial appearances. He said that underneath the platitudes and euheumisms of western democratic politics and the airy Round Table talk, the actual process of governing India had been tardily but rigorously carried on.

Twenty-four thousand Indian politicians, or their dupes, were in prison everywhere. Disorder had been repressed and Gandhi movement had been largely mastered, even by the most long-suffering of administrations. Mr. Churchill invited the British nation to realise its power of giving wise and Government for India.

BREAK UP THE CONGRESS

He declared that if instead of raising alluring hopes of speedy Dominion Status, we had concentrated on practical steps to advance the material condition of the Indian masses, if the Congress at Lahore, which burned the Union Jack had been broken up and its leaders deported, if Mr. Gandhi had been arrested and tried immediately he broke law, there would have been no necessity for immense series of penal measures which had been taken Mr. Churchill said that 1920 Act was irremovable rock.

UNCHALLENGEABLE RIGHT

The New Parliament Mr. Churchill continued would have to decide what should now be done. "Our right and our power to restrict Indian constitutional liberties are unchallengeable; our obligation to perserver in associating the people of India with their own Government is undoubted.

We are free to call halt and retrace our steps. It is evident that our first efforts to create All-India constitution have been ill-conceived.

CRUDE CONCEPTION

It may be our duty to curtail the function of an All-India body and build up in each Province more real, intimate and representative organisms of self-government which, when developed and established will form surer foundation for All-India Government than the present crude and unduly westernised conception."

UNREPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES

Drawing the attention to grave danger Mr. Churchill said that the Indian gentlemen and notabilities attending the Round Table Conference were in no way representative of the real forces challenging British rule in India. They had no power to [illegible] Congress Party [illegible] sincere acceptance of any agreement.

Any concessions to which Socialist Government committed itself would only be used a starting point for new demands by the revolutionaries. The truth was that Gandhism and all that it stood for must sooner or later be grappled with and finally crushed. It was useless to try to satisfy the tiger by feeding him on cat's meat.

GLORY OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Mr. Churchill concluded.—"We have no intention of casting away the most precious jewel in the crown of the King which, more than all other Dominions and Dependencies, constitutes the glory and strength of British Empire. We have yet to learn that the nation which was achieved so many prodigies will now fall a victim to its own lack of self-confidence and moral strength.

Viscount Sumner presided over the meeting. Lord Inchape, Lord Islington Lord Danesfort, Sir Michael O'dwyer, Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Charles Oman and others were present.

Lord Lloyd was unavoidably absent. Sir Claud Jacob, Chairman of the Society declared that Britain had saved India from invasion. British troops were the best weapon against internal disaffection.

The meeting adopted a resolution pledging to support the Indian Empire Society in the effort to awaken public opinion in Britain to a sense of grave danger threatening the Empire in India.—Reuter.

## THE "VANARS" OF SURAT.

A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH, RECENTLY TAKEN, OF SOME OF THE "VANARS" OF SURAT.

## AMRITSAR POLICE HOLD UP PROCESSION

—:o:—

### Ladies Determined To March Forward

PROCESSION ALLOWED TO PASS LATER

AMRITSAR, Dec. 11.

After three arrests of picketers made this morning from the house of Messrs. Tulsiram and Karamchand the police blocked the passages in the neighbouring quarter, allowing no approaches to the place. Throughout the day the place was closely guarded by the police and Magistrates were on duty. At 2 p.m. there was a public meeting in Jallianwala Bagh, after which the entire gathering was organised into a procession, headed by persons carrying three national flags, and a number of ladies. At about 5-30 p.m. the procession reached Chah Zargaran where a procession was dispersed last evening.

Police officers, magistrates and constables armed with lathis checked for some time. There was a discussion the ladies expressing determination to pass through banned route. Eventually Sheikh Sadiq Hassan, M.L.A., and others intervened and persuaded the authorities to allow the procession, as they saw "no good in blocking the public road." After the detention for half an hour the procession was allowed to pass. Prolonged cries of "Long live revolution" were raised by the procession which terminated at Jallianwala Bagh where at a public meeting some ladies said that since dealers concerned had left their houses in the city, picketing would be stopped from to-morrow, to be resumed only when they returned to their homes. The day passed off peacefully with a complete hartal throughout the day.—A. P.

## *WANTED LESS JEALOUSY AND SELFISHNESS.*

—:o:—

*Costly Armaments Not Required For Peace.*

### WILL WARS CONTINUE TO RECUR?

Veteran Soldier Condemns War Spirit.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Rugby.—The veteran soldier, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, one of the outstanding figures in the Great War, made a striking speech on the maintenance of world peace when yesterday he unveiled at Hollywood, Southampton, the last of the five memorials erected in Britain to officers and men of the forces who fell during the war and whose graves are unknown.

WAR WILL CONTINUE.

"Such ceremonies", he said, "remind us of the vast sums still being expended upon armaments and that despite the enormous sacrifices in the Great War, including no fewer than nine million lives, many people think that wars will continue to recur.

Fortunately the picture has another side. War as a means of settling international disputes, is now more universally condemned as a failure than ever before, and every day it becomes more evident that there are no really foreign nations, but that the interests of all are so closely interwoven that if one nation suffers, all will suffer to some extent.

COSTLY ARMAMENTS.

Undoubtedly the maintenance of great and costly armaments is not the first essential measure required to prevent war. By far the most important requirements is less jealousy and less selfishness in the conduct of international affairs.

That spirit is, we may hope, now gradually appearing and when it is adequately forthcoming, and not till then disarmament will follow rapidly and easily enough and the nations will at last be on the road to peace and good-will."

THE GRANDEST WAR MEMORIAL.

The successful attainment of such a result would be the grandest war memorial that could be erected and it ought not to be lightly denounced in advance as fantastic or impossible and so bring both civilisation and Christianity into contempt.

The Memorial Sir William unveiled is especially to those who went down in vessels torpedoed or mined in home waters, but its record includes also the names of others who died at home or in distant areas, and whose bodies could not be recovered.

ORGANISER OF VICTORY.

Among them was Lord Kitchener drowned on a mission to Russia whose name figures on the first panel. Sir William Robertson described him as the principal organiser of victory who alone saw that the war could be one of long attrition and the most outstanding and trusted personality in allied war council. "Lord Kitchener never disclosed within my experience the ruthless and domineering disposition which some attribute to him", added Sir William Robertson.—B. O. W.

## "OBJECTIONABLE" POLICE PRACTICE

### Of Getting Repeated Remands

—:o:—

Lahore Judge's Snub

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

In releasing yesterday on bail Kewalkishan who is suspected by the police of being a party to a conspiracy to commit murders for political purposes, Mr. Justice M. V. Bhide observed that it was regretted that Magistrates frequently failed to realise their responsibility about looking at police diaries before granting remands. This provision had not been complied with in the present case.

If the Magistrates had cared to study the diaries as it was their duty to do before granting remand, they would not have failed to discover that there was no legal justification for remanding the accused to police custody after the expiry of the first remand.

He concluded:—"I may incidentally remark that the practice of obtaining remands from any Magistrate at the choice of the police which appears to prevail at present is objectionable."—A. P.

## SIR DINSHAW MULLA HONOURED.

—:o:—

### Glowing Tributes By His Co-Religionists.

HIS ADVICE TO PARSI YOUTHS.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Dinshaw Mulla was honoured by the Parsi community at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening on his elevation to the membership of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council and was presided over by Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw. Glowing tributes were paid to the guest of the evening for many a quality of his heart and head.

In the course of his speech the President said the Parsi community had produced many heroes in various fields of activity but it was left to Sir Dinshaw to gain distinction in the field of Jurisprudence. He wished Sir Dinshaw and Lady Mulla a long and prosperous life and a happy future in England. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan said it was a matter for gratification that Sir Dinshaw's labours were properly appreciated. It was admitted on all hands that Sir Dinshaw was a profound lawyer and a jurist with an all-India reputation. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia observed that Sir Dinshaw had risen to fame by his hard work and singleness of purpose. Miss Mithan Tata said Sir Dinshaw had three outstanding qualities, earnestness, sincerity and youthfulness.

Replying to the tributes paid to him, Sir Dinshaw gave vent to his fear that the Parsi Community was a bit deteriorating. He had his doubts whether their future generation would maintain the great traditions of the past. He was a great believer in prayer which, he said, had a magic effect on him. He advised the youth of the community to take to vocational training especially electrical engineering. He appealed to the rich of the community to invest their funds in industrial schemes.

### Acquitted Of Rioting.

—:o:—

DACCA, Dec. 9.

Mr. A. R. Barua, Deputy Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Harendra Pal, a rich money lender, and two other Hindus of Nawabpur were prosecuted under Sections 148 (rioting) and 380 Indian Penal Code (theft).

It was alleged that on May 25 at about 9-30 a.m. a number of Hindus of Nawabpur and Thataribazaar attacked the house of Abdul Sobhan, of Thatribazaar, and looted his property including gold ornaments Abdul Sobham and his relative ran nto an adjacent Mosqual to save themselves from molestation. After a short time several constables went to the locality and escorted the Mahomedans to the railway station. On June 3 Abdul Sobhan lodged an "ejahar" with the police who held an enquiry and sent up the accused for trial.

The Magistrate, after a lengthy trial, found the men not guilty and acquitted them.—A. P.

### Charge Of Rioting Fails.

—:o:—

DACCA, Dec. 9.

Mr. A. G. Allison, Special Magistrate, has delivered judgment in the case started on the complaint of Safiuddin of Malitolla, who alleged that, on May 24, at about 3-30 p.m. when the communal riots first broke out in the city, his tailoring shop in Nawabpur was attacked by about 300 Hindus who were armed with deadly weapons. The rioters entered the shop and looted and damaged property worth about Rs. 2,000.

It was added that the complainant had recognised some of the men, including Lalit Mohan Basak, a railway guard, and several students of the Dacca Medical School residing in a mess in Nawabpur. The Sutarpur police held an enquiry and sent up Lalit Mohan Basak and seven other Hindus for trial.

The defence contended that the complainant had no shop and no articles, as stated by him, and that the case had been started against the Hindus out of spite.

The Magistrate, after a lengthy hearing acquitted the accused.—A. P.

## SARDAR SUFFERING FROM TOOTHACHE

—:o:—

### Treated By Private Doctor

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, has been suffering from a severe form of toothache ever since he was detained in the Arthur Road Jail pending his trial, on a charge under Section 17, Clauses (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. From Sunday last he was under the treatment of the jail doctor, but he obtained no relief.

The Sardar was examined in the jail by a private doctor who advised an X-ray examination of the teeth. Accordingly Sardar Vallabhbhai was removed to the dispensary of Dr. Desai above the firm of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. at Hornby Road on Friday noon.

CROWDS GREET HIM.

The Sardar was removed to the dispensary in a police van escorted by one sergeant and a C.I.D. officer. An X-ray photograph of the teeth was taken and it was found that the patient was suffering from an abcess. He is being treated by Dr. Desai.

Large crowds collected on the Hornby Road and cheered the Sardar as he was being taken back to the prison.

## "ADVANCE" EDITOR'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

—:o:—

### 4 Persons Arrested And Books Seized.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The house occupied by Sjt. Dhirendranath Sen, Assistant Editor "Advance" searched by C. I. D. assisted by the local police in North Calcutta, the search lasting for about 12 hours. Number of books belonging to Sen were seized and four persons living in the same house were arrested, but only Kumud Chandra Sen was detained. It is not yet known in what connection the search was made.—A. P.

## Jatin Das Film Banned In C. P.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Dec. 11

Sir Shankerrao Chitnavis was elected President of the Central Provinces Legislative Council unopposed for the second time in succession.

The Jatindas Funeral procession Film was banned by the C. P. Government. Two books "Eight days' interlude" (containing Pandit Jawaharlal's speech from 11th to 19th October) and "Grama Panchayat Eipikar" written by Mr. Mehta, were proscribed by the Government. The Congress Bulletin dated 16th ultimo containing extracts from Jawaharlal's speech were also forfeited by the Government.

## BENOY BOSE'S PARENTS SEE HIM IN HOSPITAL

—:o:—

### Son Recognises His Father And Mother.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

On application this morning in his chamber the Chief Presidency Magistrate permitted Sjt. Rebati Mohon Bose, father of Benoy Krishna Bose, alleged assailant of Mr. Simpson lying unconscious in the hospital to see him. The mother and brother of Benoy were also given a similar permission. The parents came from Jamshedpur this morning on receipt of the news. It is reported that Benoy recognised his parents. Questioned Sjt. Rebati Mohon stated that Benoy was a student of the 4th year class of the Dacca Medical School and that he met him last at Jamshedpur during the summer vacation in July and August last.

Faridpur:—The order under Section 144 C. R. P. C. has been further extended in Sadar Municipal area.

## Sensational Escape From Police Custody.

DACCA, Dec. 11.

Great sensation was caused in the Criminal Courts this afternoon when the Court was informed that Mahiuddin, who was charged with murder and stabbing in a number of cases during communal riots had escaped from police custody with the weapon in his hand.

It was reported that Mahiuddin when in the Court hajat, wanted to go to the privy. He was allowed to do so under the care of a constable who waited outside with the end of a rope tied round Mahiuddin's waist. It is alleged that Mahiuddin cut the rope with a knife when inside the privy jumped down over the wall into the street and escaped. The constable raised an alarm and Court work was suspended for a time. Mahiuddin is then alleged to have entered the bustee with the weapon in hand, threatening everybody in the street. He was however arrested some time later by a police party and produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer.

## "ALL QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT" FILM.

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### Banned By German Board Of Censors.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Berlin.—The Board of Censors has decided to ban the Film "All Quiet on the Western Front."—Reuter.

## CHAKLASI 'DICTATOR' RELEASED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

UTTARSANDA, Dec. 10

Sjt. Chunilal Vaghjibhai, the "Dictator" of Chaklasi, who was convicted under the Ordinance, and sentenced to 2-1/2 months' rigorous imprisonment, was released yesterday. Many people had assembled at the station to receive him. He was taken in a procession. A meeting was held at 9 p.m. when he narrated the incidents of his jail life.

## Jailed For Selling "Congress Bulletin"

(From A Correspondent.)

LIMBASI (Kaira), Dec. 10.

It is learnt from a reliable source that only half of the revenue dues are going to be collected from some of the villages of the Matar taluka. It appears that this is proposed to be done in the case of those villages, which are firm in their resolve to withhold the revenue dues.

Sjt. Punamchand of Untal, who was arrested on a charge of selling "Congress Bulletins" on the 26th ultimo, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the First Class Magistrate of Matar.

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